

The Mining Journal.

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1452.—Vol. XXXIII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1863.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) (STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED.....FIVEPENCE.)

R. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
Mr. Crofts transacts business, in the way of PURCHASE or SALE, in every description of stocks, but particularly in BRITISH MINES, in no case departing from the position of a broker, at net prices. All orders must be with the utmost punctuality and seal, and advice given as to the nature and eligibility of INVESTMENTS, when required, EXCHANGES OF STOCK effected on the most advantageous basis, subject only to one commission.

FOR SPECIAL SALE:—200 North Great Work (offer wanted).
BUYER, at market prices, of New Wheel Martha and East Martha, and 50 Cwmbrans.
* * * SELLER of Wheel Crebor; Quebrada; Wheel Unity; 3 Mary Ann, £15 net.
BUSINESS in Cefn Cilcen, Central Miners, Brynford Hall, Billins, Bryn Gwlog, and Long Rake Lead Mines.
* * * Mr. Crofts's CIRCULAR, No. 19, contains:—The Market, and its Incidents.
Reports:—Cefn Cilcen (important), Pentre Lygan, Tolvadden, Okei Tor, Wheel Gmville, East Grenville, Unity. Miscellaneous. Quotations.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JAMES LANE has FOR SALE, at net prices:—20 Arthur, 20 Bottle Hill, 12s. 6d.; 5 Basset, £25; 20 Bedford United, £23½; 50 Crebor, £34; 5 Dyffrynwm, 50 Cornelia (£2 paid), 18s.; 20 Drake Wall, £21 1s. 3d.; 20 East Wheel Russell, £25½; 10 East Carn Brea, £24½; 20 East Rosewarne, £23; 10 East Jane, £2; 10 East Caradon, £28; 100 Furze Hill Wood; 50 Great Retallack, 8s. 6d.; 5 Great Wheel Fortune, £27; 10 Grenville, £26½; 10 Glasgow Caradon, £24½; 20 Gawton, 15s. 6d.; 100 Great Tregun, 3s.; 20 Hawkmoor, 3s.; 100 Holmbush (old), 22s. 6d.; 100 Holmbush (16s. paid), 17s. 6d.; 3 Herodfoot, £45; 20 Lady Bertha, 15s.; 20 Ludcott, £5; 20 Marke Valley, £26½; 50 North Jane, £23; 20 New Wheel Martha; 10 North Basset, £24½; 10 North Buller, £7; 10 North Croft, £5; 20 North Trekerby, £4; 5 Tremayne; 50 Tincroft, £20½; 100 Tamar Consols, 13s.; 20 Wheel Edward, £23; 20 Wheel Harriett, £20; 50 West Condurrow, £3; 20 St. Just United, £24½.

STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.—MR. PETER WATSON,
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES TO BUY or SELL Railway, Bank, Mine, and other Shares and Stocks, punctually attended to on commission, or at net prices for cash, or for fortnightly settlements, with advice as to purchases or sales.

Every information can be obtained on personal application or by letter, as to purchases and sales of mine and other shares, and the best investment for capital.

From the close proximity of his Offices to the Stock Exchange, as well as the Mining Exchange, PETER WATSON is enabled to act with promptitude on all orders entrusted to him, which at all times are carried out with punctuality, and to the best advantage of his clients.—June 19, 1863.

MR. LELEW, 11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the following MINING SHARES, free of commission:—

2 Bryn Gwlog, 30 Ludcott, £4 16s. 3d., 25 Sortridge, 8s. 6d., 5 Basset, 50 Lady Bertha, 13s., 2 S. Wh. Frances, £28½, 50 Bedford United, £23½, 50 So. Car. Hooper, 14s. 9d., 20 Camborne Vean, 29s. 9d., 5 Mary Ann, £16½, 5 Tincroft, £19½, 1 Condurrow, 200 North Miners, 4s. 9d., 3 Cook's Kitchen, 2 New Seton, 20 Tamar Consols, 14s. 6d., 5 Cliff Amal., £21½, 20 North Basset, £23½, 50 Cardigan Consols, 16s., 20 North Buller, £4½, 15 Drake Wall, £2, 5 North Frances, 7s. 6d., 20 East Russell, £23, 100 North Downs, £2 1s. 3d., 10 East Carn Brea, £28½, 50 Nanglins, £10½, 20 East Chiverton, £4½, 10 North Roake, 100 Worthing, 10s. 9d., 10 East Trekerby, £23½, 20 No. Trekerby, £3 12s., 10 E. Grenville, £3 9s. 6d., 30 North Croft, 2 West Caradon, £24½, 5 East Caradon, £29½, 100 Nanteco Penrhyn, 2s. 6d., 50 East Basset, £24½, 10 Par Consols, £4½, 50 East Jane, £2, 40 Pen-an-awen, 21s. 6d., 10 East Rosewarne, £23, 20 Pendon Cons., £2 18 s., 5 Grambler, 2 Providence, £41½, 5 Great Fortune, £27½, 25 Rosewarne Con., £24½, 90 Gt. Retallack, 7s. 6d., 18 Rosewarne Utd., £23½, 50 Great South Tolgus, 1 South Caradon, 10 Garreg, 4s. 6d., 1 South Tolgus, £28½, 100 Great Wheel Neptune, 3 St. Ives Consol., £27½, 5 Kitty (Leant), £25, 2 St. John del Rey, 2 Wh. Margaret, £34½, 20 Kelly Bray, 14s. 6d., 1 Stray Park, £27½, 1 Wh. Polmer, £17.

WANTED TO BUY:—5 Wheel Margaret and 400 Wheel Crebor; state lowest price.

MR. LELEW advises the immediate purchase of Wheel Crebor, Rosewarne United, East Trekerby, East Rosewarne, East Providence, Wheel Margery, Tolvadden, and Rosewarne Consols.

N.B.—Mr. LELEW requests that all shares for sale be sent in on Thursday evening the latest, to insure their insertion.—June 19, 1863.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C., SHARES IN MINES BOUGHT and SOLD on commission, at 1½ per cent., for immediate cash. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER, late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, 20, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

To make money buy Unity, West Tolgus, South Tolgus, and East Caradon at present prices; Carn Brea for investment.

MR. G. D. SANDY, SHAREDEALER, No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has the following SHARES FOR SALE:—

3 Cook's Kitchen, £26½, 2 Stray Park, £27, 20 Drake Wall, £1 18s. 9d., 20 North Dolcoath, 48s. 9d., 2 Cliff Amal., £21½, 15 Wheel Edward, 58s. 9d., 2 East Basset, £25, 10 Wheel Ludcott, £24½, 20 East Rosewarne, £23, 50 Wheel Grenville, £26½, 10 East Grenville, £24½, 10 Wheel Harriett, £23½, 10 Camborne Vean, Daily price list forwarded on application.

WILLIAM ALLISON, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 29, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

Orders to buy or sell, accompanied by references, punctually attended to.

WILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 31, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Commission, 1½ per cent. on all transactions.

MR. E. GOMPERTS, MINING OFFICES, 3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS AND SHARES. Terms, 1½ per cent.—Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

GEORGE RICE, SHAREBROKER, 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON (20 years' experience).

SPECIAL BUSINESS, at close prices, as BUYER or SELLER, in all market mines. Speculators and shareholders in mines continually miss the chance of making profits, and instead incur enormous losses by not taking a little "private" advice before buying or selling. GEORGE RICE can advise as to East Caradon, East Carn Brea, Crebor, Rosewarne, North Trekerby, East Rosewarne, Tincroft, and other market mines. Money advanced on mining shares.

June 19, 1863. Bankers: Bank of London.

MESSRS. R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKERS, 45, CORNHILL, E.C. (late of 2, Royal Exchange-buildings), TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, on commission only, and are in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and progressive mines.

N.B.—Messrs. HORLEY and Co. publish a Weekly Mining List, with the closing prices every Wednesday, and will be most happy to forward the same (gratis) on application.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 16 years), has FOR SALE, at net prices:—

50 Wheel Crebor, £29½; 10 Margery; 5 East Basset, £26; 50 New Martha, £45½; 25 East Caradon, £28½; 50 East Grenville, £24½; 100 Wheel Grenville, £24½; 20 North Buller, £2; 100 Hlogan; 25 East Carn Brea, £24½; 100 West Trevelyan; 15 North Croft, £24½; 2 Wheel Seton, £24½; 50 Wheel Harriett, £23½; 10 West Chiverton, £20½; 5 Cook's Kitchen, £26½; 2 South Frances, £28½; 100 East Seton, 8s. 3d.; 20 Carnwans, 100 North Pool, £24½; 50 Wheel Emma, 27s. 6d.; 120 Gawton, 7s. 6d.; 20 Trewencha, 18s. 9d.; 10 Bryn Gwlog, £20; 120 Dale, 10s. 6d.; 75 North Dolcoath; 50 Central Miners, £2; 100 Vale of Towy; 100 Redmoor, 3s. 6d.; 40 Bottle Hill; 10 Crane, £14; 50 Great North Downs; £23½; 75 South Condurrow, 6s. 9d.; 150 Santa Barbara, 11s. 6d.; 45 Okei Tor, £24½; 35 Wheel Norris, 19s. 6d.; 100 Mollard; 30 Kelly Bray, 16s.; 50 New South Caradon; 75 Hawkmoor, 2s. 6d.

GEORGE MOORE, 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

20 Aberdyff, 10 Gt. So. Tolgus, £25, 20 Sortridge, 7s. 6d., 10 Gt. Caradon, £1 19s. 6d., 2 South Frances, £25, 10 Bryn Gwlog, £21, 1 Herodfoot, £44½, 20 St. Day United, 20 St. Just Consol., 14s. 6d., 50 St. John del Rey, £27½, 5 Cook's Kitchen, £26½, 30 Kelly Bray, 15s. 6d., 5 St. John del Rey, £27½, 4 Caradon Cons., £13 18 s., 2 Long Rake, £17 10s., 100 Santa Barbara, 13s. 3d., 20 Lady Bertha, 14s. 6d., 10 Sillaney Carn, £2 3s. 9d., 20 Ludcott, £4½, 50 Vailanassa, 32s. 6d., 10 Marke Valley, £26 5s., 20 Tincroft, £20 7s. 6d., 5 St. Ives Consol., £27½, 20 Tolvadden, £23½, 10 North Trekerby, 50 Vale of Towy, 5 Vigna and Clogau, 150 Worthing, 10s. 4d., 10 Wh. Edward, £3 1s. 3d., 20 Wheel Prosper, 23s. 9d., 1 Wh. Polmer, £16 10s., 20 Wh. Norris, 16s. 6d., 1 Wheel Friendship, 1 Wheel Seton, £22½, 1 W. Caradon, £24 18s. 9d., 5 Wheel Union, £3 14 s., 20 Wheel Unity, 21s. 9d., 20 Wh. Green, £2 11s. 9d., 1 West Seton, £23s., 10 Wheel Ellen (S.A.), 10 Wheel Unity, £3 5s., 25 Wh. Harriett, £2 17s. 6d., 5 Wheel Grylls, £20½, 1 Wh. Margaret, £36½, 20 Wh. Crebor, £2 8s. 9d., 2 Wh. Trevelyan, £16½, 30 Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes), £2 18s. 9d., 3 Wendon, £11 17s. 6d., 15 West Stray Park, 50 Ydunatun, £3 16s. 3d., 20 West Chiverton, £21, 1 Wheel Mary Ann, £13, 100 North Downs, 32s. 6d., 2 S. Wh. Frances, £28½, 50 So. Car. Hooper, 14s. 9d., 5 Tincroft, £19½, 5 Trelyon, 20 Tamar Consols, 14s. 6d., 20 Tolvadden, £23½, 25 United Mexican, 7s. 6d., 25 Vale of Towy, 4s. 6d., 5 Vigna and Clogau, 75 Wheel Unity, 21s., 100 Worthing, 10s. 9d., 1 West Seton, 2 West Caradon, £24½, 5 West Condurrow, 10 Par Consols, £4½, 15 Wh. Grenville, £23 19 s., 10 Wheel Harriett, £23½, 40 Wheel Harriett, £23½, 50 Wheel Union, £4 1s. 3d., 20 Wheel Crebor, £23½, 10 Wheel Edward, £23½, 2 Wh. Margaret, £34½, 1 Wh. Polmer, £17.

And is a BUYER of:—10 Wheel Buller, £25; 5 Bryn Gwlog, £20½; 10 Polbrean, £12; 100 North Miners, 4s. 9d.; 5 West Chiverton, £21 18s.; and 20 East Grenville, £23½.

2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, June 19, 1863.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS OF MINES, COMMISSION, AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE PURCHASE OR SALE OF MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.

Commission on share transactions 1½ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. on less sums.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, SHAREBROKER, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Advice given on application on the merits of the various mines currently dealt in.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS strongly recommends his friends to buy Tincroft, West Chiverton, Chiverton, Herodfoot, South Caradon, and Devon Great Consols for investment. These shares will pay good interest for money at present quotations.—5, Cowper's-court, Birch-lane, E.C.

MR. BATTERS PUBLISHES A DAILY STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING CIRCULAR containing particulars of all movements in Bullion, Foreign Exchanges, Consols, Foreign Stocks, Railways, Mines, &c., which can be had by his clients free, on application.—5, Cowper's-court, Birch-lane, London, E.C.

NORTH CROFTY.—This mine is destined to occupy ere long a first place in the list of the successes of the rich Dolcoath district.

5, Cowper's-court, Birch-lane, London, June 19, 1863. G. BATTERS.

MR. WILLIAM BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 12, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

SHARES FOR SALE, at net prices:—

30 Hlogan Consol., £14½, 100 Kelly Bray, 16s. 6d., 50 So. Car. Hooper, 14s. 9d., 50 Wheel Union, £3 14 s., 2 Nanglins, £10½, 20 East Chiverton, £4½, 4 East Basset, 20 Wheel Seton, 20 East Carn Brea, 50 Wheel Union, 250 Great Caradon, £23½, 50 Pendon, £7½, 5 Clifford, £22½, 5 Crane, £16, 20 So. Gornard, 8s., 20 Tincroft, 100 Wheel Ida, 6s. 9d., 1 New Seton, 20 Wheel Unity, 5 Clifford, £22½.

Business transacted at the closest market prices, on commission of 1½ per cent.

MR. E. BEAZLEY, MINING AND GENERAL BROKER, 1, BANK CHAMBERS, LOVBURY, LONDON, E.C.

JAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., is a BUYER of:—

South Condurrow, Wheel Norris, East Carn Brea, Crebor, North Buller, Unity.

Sellers will please apply at one, with lowest prices. A SELLER of Harriett at £23½, for end of year; also, East Caradon at reduced prices. J. Hume's "Circular," 6d. per copy. Bankers: London and Joint-stock Bank.

MR. THOS. THOMPSON, MINING OFFICES, 12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.

MR. THOMPSON has the means of obtaining the very first information, and is fully capable of giving the best advice, either for investment or speculation.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:—

Condurrow, £102½, East Gmville, £41½, North Basset, £23½, Clifford Amalgam., £23½, East Jane, 35s., North Miners, 6s. 6d., Caradon Consols, £12, East Grenville, £23½, Rosewarne Utd., £23½, Copper Hill, £22, Glasgow Caradon, £23½, Sortridge, £26½, Drake Wall, £23½, Gawton United, 7s., St. Ives Consols, £27, East Carn Brea, £24½, Great So. Tolgus, £44½, Hlogan, £3, Herodfoot, £44, Lady Bertha, 14s., Marke Valley, £26½, North Robert, 20s., East Russell, £23½, North Buller, £23½, East Rosewarne, £23½, North Dolcoath, £2½, T. ROSEWARNE should be immediately consulted respecting the leading market mines having had them recently inspected by competent agents. T. ROSEWARNE also purposes taking a tour through Devon and Cornwall next week. All letters to be addressed as usual. June 19, 1863. Bankers: Bank of London.

JOSEPH GREGORY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 2, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Commission on purchase and sale of mining shares, 1½ per cent. Bankers: City Bank.

MR. J. P. ENDEAN, MINING AND GENERAL SHAREBROKER, 1, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Investors will find, through him, an advantageous opportunity for BUYING or SELLING MINE SHARES, or OTHER SECURITIES, the usual commission charged. MINES and MINERAL PROPERTIES INSPECTED and truthfully REPORTED; Terms moderate. Telegraphic messages receive immediate attention.

A selected list of sound progressive and dividend shares will be forwarded on receipt of a fee of 1s., in stamps or post-office order.

MESSRS. WARD AND JACKMAN, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, AND MINING EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C. (ESTABLISHED TEN YEARS.)

TRANSACT BUSINESS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINING SHARES and OTHER SECURITIES at lowest prices, net or on commission, but not being DEALERS only execute orders confined to them.

Telegraphic messages to buy or sell shares of every description promptly executed for immediate cash, or the fortnightly settlements.

Commission, 1½ per cent. on all transactions. June 19, 1863. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MESSRS. T. P. THOMAS AND SON, MINING AGENTS, GENERAL SHAREDEALERS, AND AUCTIONEERS, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MESSRS. T. P. THOMAS AND SON beg to inform their friends and the public that their NEXT SALE of MINING SHARES by PUBLIC AUCTION will be HELD at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill, London, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of July next, at One o'clock, and they particularly request parties wishing to put shares up for sale on that day to send their instructions as early as possible, and not later than July 3, that they may be advertised in the Mining Journal, and marked in the catalogue.

T. P. THOMAS and Son are BUYERS of 10 Devon Great Consols (or any part), at £530 per share, net to the seller; 2000 shares in North Miners (or any part), at 9s. per share, net to the seller; 50 shares in Central Miners, 50 Cefn Cilcen, and 50 Cwmbrans, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 3, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON; and 16, HACKING HET, LIVERPOOL.

MR. THOMAS is a SELLER of, at net prices, the FOLLOWING SHARES:—

20 St. Just Consol., £14½, 25 Crebor, 47s. 6d., 10 Wheel Ludcott, £45½, 30 Brynambor, 14s., 10 East Grenville, 67s. 6d., 50 Harriett, £2 10s., 20 Silver Mountain, 45s., 2 Wheel Seton, £23s.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. FRANCIS G. LANE has REMOVED to No. 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., where all communications are in future to be addressed. The following SHARES FOR SALE, at net prices:—

50 New Wh. Martha, £4½, 35 Silver Vein, 10s., 50 East Grenville, £23½, 50 Drake Wall, £2 1s. 3d., 5 Bryn Gwlog, £21½, 40 Dale, 11s. 9d., 100 Glasgow Caradon, £23½, 50 Cefn Cilcen (offer), 40 East Carn Brea, £24½, 50 Wheel Unity, 19s. 9d., 25 Wheel Ludcott, £42½, 10 Caradon United, £2, 25 Wheel Crebor, £23½, 20 Wheel Grenville, £27½, 20 Caradon Vale, £24½.

Also, 12 London and Middlesex Bank, £24½. Bankers: London and County Bank.

MR. FREDERICK WM. MANSELL, STOCK AND MINING SHAREBROKER, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MR. MANSELL will, on application, forward a list of mines for immediate purchase, likely to considerably advance in price during the next month.

Telegraphic orders to the above address will meet with prompt attention. Terms of commission, 1½ per cent. Bankers: London and Joint-stock Bank.

SHARES WANTED IN THE FOLLOWING MINES, or state number and lowest price:—

Clifford Amalgam., £21½, Rosewarne United, £14½, Levant, £20, Kitty (Leant), £29½, Tincroft, £19, Brynall, £1½, Grenville, £24½, West Caradon, £25, Crowlman, East Basset, £25, Stray Park, £26½, East Grenville, £23½, North Frances, £4½, West Stray Park, £23½, Gonamena, £17½, Par Consols, North Grambler.

HUBERT BARNES RYE. Mining Offices, 77, Old Broad-street, London, June 19, 1863.

FOR SALE, EACH NET:—

30 North Downs, 32s. 6d., 13 West Stray Park, £3½, 1 West Caradon, £26, 8 Grambler, 30 Camborne Vean, 32s., 25 Tamar, 10s., 5 Mary Ann, £14½.

WANTED:—50 Gonamena, 32s. 6d., 50 So. Condurrow, 7s. 6d., 100 Sortridge Cons., 5s. 6d.

Apply to J. W. HUTCHINGS, 75, Old Broad-street, London, E.C. Bankers: City Bank.

JAMES H. COCK, MINE SHAREBROKER AND DEALER, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

J. H. COCK, having had 10 years' experience in the mining market, and being thoroughly acquainted with mines and their management, is in a position to advise or do business on the most advantageous terms. Cash or time bargains promptly attended to.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS.

TO INVESTORS.—CONSULT THOMAS GRIFFITH, 27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C., who ADVISES as to the RESPECTABILITY, VALUE, and PROBABLE PROSPECT OF SUCCESS OF ANY SCHEME, PUBLIC COMPANY, &c., whether already established or in course of formation. Enclose a stamped envelope.

MR. EDWARD BREWIS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 49, GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, TRANSACTS ALL BUSINESS IN LOCAL RAILWAYS, GAS, WATER, and MINE SHARES, at the ordinary rate of commission.

SELLER of 84 Tyne Head, 15s.; 80 Harwood, 26s. 3d.; 15 Nether Heath, 30s., all nett. And is a BUYER of 30 Rosekarnow, at £4 each. Bankers: Branch Bank of England.

SHARES FOR SALE:—100 Cefn Cilcen, 100 Quebrada Mining Company (£3 10s. paid).—State highest price to "A. B." care of Messrs. A. H. Baily and Co., 3, Royal Exchange-buildings.

TO CAPITALISTS.—J. MANSFIELD SMITH, SHAREDEALER OFFICE, 38, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has selected a list of mining and other shares, which he can most strongly recommend for immediate purchase. Investors should consult J. M. Smith's monthly "Circular," which will be forwarded post free on application.

MR. BRENTON SYMONS, MINING ENGINEER, SURVEYOR, &c., has RETURNED FROM CORNWALL, and may be consulted as usual at 18, Hatton-garden, London, E.C.

MR. T. H. ANDREW, MINE BROKER, LELANT, HAYLE, CORNWALL.

Business at all times in Providence, East Providence, Margaret, Kitty (Leant) Trem-crom, St. Ives, Trelyon, Rosewarne Consols, Rosewall Hill, &c.

GLASGOW—MINING OFFICES.

THOMAS MOLYNEUX, MINE AGENT AND SHAREBROKER, is a DEALER in SHARES of EVERY DESCRIPTION—buying and selling on commission, or at net cash prices. Agent to Coolarra and Bond Silver-Lead Mining Company (Limited), Gourock Copper, and other mining companies.—27, Hope-street, Glasgow.

NORTH AND SOUTH WALES.

LAND VALUER AND ESTATE AGENT.—MINERAL PROPERTY carefully SURVEYED, and correctly REPORTED UPON. First-class references in London and the country.—Address, Mr. R. W. JONES, Bryn Hyfryd Lock, near Holywell, North Wales.

GOOD DIVIDENDS.—MESSRS. DAUNT AND CO., of 30, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, E.C., have ON SALE and FOREIGN GOVERNMENT BONDS, yielding 8 and 9 per cent. interest, payable half-yearly, as punctually as on Consols, and are perfectly secure. Business transacted in the English Funds at 1-16th, Railways at ¼, and Mines at 1 per cent.

A list of safe investments forwarded (gratis) on application. Investors will be cautioned against spurious mines.

MONEY.—CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS can be ACCOMMODATED with LOANS, DISCOUNTS, &c.—Apply to Messrs. WILKINSON and Co., monetary negotiators and arbitrators, &c., 35, Birch-lane, Cornhill, London, E.C.

INVESTMENT.—MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, Nos. 234 and 235, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., publishes every Wednesday, a GUIDE to BRITISH and FOREIGN MINING, and OTHER INVESTMENTS, which should be consulted by all capitalists. Post free on receipt of six stamps.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon. MINES INSPECTED and truthfully REPORTED ON. DEALER in MINING RAILWAY, and OTHER SHARES.

His monthly "Circular" for June contains important information on legitimate mining, also a selected list of dividend and progressive mines. Forwarded on receipt of six postage stamps.—5, Finsbury-street, Finsbury-square, London.

CORNISH NOTES—NEW SERIES.—No. II.

BY J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., ETC.

CAMBORNE, JUNE 11.—It may seem almost incredible to some of your readers, but such is the fact, that *one main lode*, and its tributaries, or branches, in this district has yielded ores to the value of nearly *ten millions sterling*. I allude to the main lode of Dolcoath, Cook's Kitchen, Tincroft, and Carn Brea. In Dolcoath the lode was such a masterly one that it made rich both in killas and granite, and seemed to set at defiance cross-courses and all changes of country. In Cook's Kitchen this lode split into two, one part being Dunkin's lode, and in Tincroft it split into four lodes.

DOLCOATH.—I commenced my last paper with a description of the richest copper mine in England, and I shall now proceed to describe the richest and most extensive tin mine in the world; and I would here observe, as a matter of general observation, that the most productive and lasting mines are those which yield ores of the poorest quality, and Devon Consols offers the best example in regard to copper, and Dolcoath in respect to tin. The ores of the former scarcely average 5 per cent., and in the latter 40 tons of tinstuff have to be stamped to produce *one ton of tin*, showing the low produce of 2½ per cent. In such mines, of course, reducing the cost to the lowest minimum, by economy of labour and well-arranged machinery, is of vital importance. In Devon Consols the arrangements are almost perfect, and, although 2000 tons of ore are sent to market in one month, requiring an enormous quantity of stuff to be broken, crushed, and dressed, it seemed by means of a network of machinery and rails, to get to the floors, crushers, and stamps, and then off again to the railway and on to the quays several miles off, as if by magic; and altogether only 1200 persons are employed. At Dolcoath 85 tons of tin are sold monthly, also requiring a very large quantity of stuff to be broken, stamped, dressed, and burnt, independent of the copper; but the drawback to the general arrangements seemed to be that the tinstuff was carted from the floors to the stamps in one-horse carts. One might have fancied, as a number of girls were breaking it into lumps the size of one's fist, that it was granite for mending roads, for not a particle of tin could be seen by the naked eye, and the loading and driving away the carts seemed to add to the idea. Yet from this stuff principally a profit of 20,000*l.* a year is made!

Dolcoath has returned ores altogether to the value of *five millions*, and has been worked for about 120 years, and passed through many different phases of prosperity and adversity. In ancient workings the copper returned made a profit of 600,000*l.*; of late years the produce has been chiefly tin, and at present 85 tons are sold monthly, and the result a profit of about 20,000*l.* a year, and which will be increased if tin rises in price, as all seem to expect. The mine occupies an area of about 200 to 250 acres of land; and has several steam-engines, steam and water stamps, &c. It is looking well underground, and likely to last for many years. Originally there were 60 shares, and they were reduced by relinquishments to 43, and then subdivided. Subsequently there were fresh relinquishments and subdivisions, until, in 1850, the company consisted of 178 shares, and these were sold at 12*l.* each! The same shares (178*th*) being worth now 1250*l.*! Steady perseverance on the part of a few holders, under the management of Capt. Charles Thomas, was mainly instrumental in bringing about this result. In 1848, the tin sold at 40*l.* per ton; in 1850, 43*l.* per ton; at the present time, about 70*l.* per ton. The changes in the mine, with the splendid results on the whole, afford a lesson to those who get alarmed at the temporary falling off in rich mines; but Dolcoath was never a market mine, and the shares are mostly held in the locality.

COOK'S KITCHEN is on the same lode as Dolcoath, and about as deep; it has been worked more than a century without intermission, and has yielded over 2,000,000*l.* in copper and tin; the present returns are about 20 to 25 tons of tin per month, yielding a small profit. The 210 fathom level is in course of driving to intersect Dunkin's lode of Tincroft. There is a dispute with the latter in regard to the boundary, and the ores taken away wrongfully; this has been hanging like an incubus over Cook's Kitchen for some time, but it is hoped will be settled without "law."

STRAY PARK.—On my last visit here the shares were much in fashion, but the shaft was not in granite, so as to make tin, and I then wrote in my Notes that time and money would be required to make it pay. And now, after more than two years, the shaft has only just entered the granite, 219 fathoms deep. The lode is 14 feet wide, only a small part of it in the shaft at present, and it will take five months to see the next, or 227 fathom level, and the greater part of the lode. The sett is small, but near it, on the same lode, Dolcoath agents have sunk their western shaft, and erected an engine upon it. Here the granite came in between the 190 and 200, and in sinking a little deeper the lode became worth 100*l.* per fathom. A winze below the 200 is worth 60*l.* per fm.; this speaks well for Stray Park.

TINCROFT has been for many years a productive mine, and at present returning 85 to 40 tons of tin a month, and will make a profit of about 1000*l.* per month. The downright shaft is 178 fms. deep; the engine-shaft, 60 fms. further east, is down to the 190. The large returns of the mine are looked for, however, near Cook's Kitchen, the latter mine having driven into the sett at the 200 fm. level, worth 80*l.* per fm., and the Tincroft Company will take up this level and drive it towards the downright shaft, and as two winzes have been sunk from the 162 rich, it is calculated there are 50 fms. of very rich tin ground, in length and depth, to take away.

CARN BREA has been poor for some time, but is now looking better, and will increase returns, so that a rise in the price of tin may put the old "bal" right again. Upwards of 1000 persons are employed, and, as you are aware, the mines are the most extensive, and have been about the most productive in the district, and are over 200 fms. deep. Profits to the present company over 200,000*l.*

JUNE 12.—WHEAL GRENVILLE: A very fine discovery has been made here; at first it was supposed to be a new tin lode, but I believe it to be, from all I can gather on the subject, the same lode which in the northern shaft is worth 40*l.* per fm. for tin. This shaft is 50 fms. north of the engine-shaft, from which, in driving on the caunter or copper lode west, the lode, supposed to be the new tin lode, was met with 90 fms. distant from the other shaft; and whether it be a new lode, or the same as that called the north lode, it is equally important, and may be regarded as one of the best discoveries made in the district for many years. It has already been opened upon in the 80, 90, and 100, and the ends here are worth 75*l.* per fathom, and, if they continue as good to the north shaft, 30,000*l.* to 40,000*l.* worth of tin will be laid open. The 90 end west is a splendid course of tin, worth 30*l.* per fm., and the 60 will intersect the same lode in four or five months, by which time there will be 60 fms. of backs. From this new discovery alone the agent hopes at once to get 280*l.* worth of tin per month. The tin lode at north shaft is worth 40*l.* per fm., and this part has already yielded 855*l.* worth. From this lode a cross-cut is being driven, 80 fms. deep, to intersect the West Basset and South Frances lodes, in ground favourable for ore. The next sale of copper will be about 200 tons for the quarter.

EAST GRENVILLE.—The shaft here is driven 10 fms. below the 55, and a beautiful lode in it, worth 5 to 6 tons of ore per fm., and appears to be on the top of a good bunch of ore. In the 45 a cross-cut was driven north 5½ fms., and intersected a lode appearing to be a caunter, 18 in. to 2 feet wide. In the 55 a cross-cut was driven 11 fms., and intersected the same lode, eastern side of cross-course, worth 1 to 1½ ton of ore per fm., and it has since been cut west of cross-course. In the 45 a cross-cut was also driven south 15 fms., and intersected a branch driven on 7 fathoms west, worth 1 ton per fm.; and as the main lode underlies south and the branch north, they will form a junction about the 65, and this may account for the improvement in the shaft. The 45 cross-cut is still being driven north of caunter, and there are 30 fms. further to drive to intersect one or two other lodes. The present engine will not take the mine much deeper, and the agent strongly recommends the erection of a 60-inch cylinder engine; and it should be done at once, for the prospects of the mine are second to none in the district, and will only suffer by delay.

I must leave my Notes of several mines in this and the Camborne district for the present; but as there is an interesting point to come off early at EAST BASSET, I would call your attention to the fact that at the 100 the course of ore was 18 fms. long, worth 60*l.* to 70*l.* per fm. A winze was then commenced rich, and shares rose to 115*l.* In sinking 2½ fms. this winze declined to 15*l.* per fm., but is still yielding beautiful ore; this winze is the daily barometer of the mine. The 110 is getting under the ore in the 100, and if the winze goes down rich, and the 110 gets also into good ore, you must see the great importance of it.

There is a very important point coming off at WHEAL UNITY, but I must leave this also till next week, as I have between 50 and 60 miles to go before I reach East Caradon.

JUNE 15.—EAST CARADON: Rather more than two years ago, when writing my first "Notes" of this mine, it stood at a market value, if I remember rightly, of 60,000*l.*—and I wrote that 10s. dividends might fairly

be expected bi-monthly if the lode opened out well in the 60; since then, a new 48-in. engine (with wrought-iron beam), and numbers of buildings, have been erected, at a cost altogether of several thousand pounds, and the dividends paid to the shareholders have also been 40,554*l.* But since then also the mine has become, unfortunately, a "market" mine, and people are too apt to report upon it, and speak of it, according to their own personal interests, and by this means violent fluctuations take place in the value (market) of the shares. The jobbers make money, the agents live in a state of constant worry and annoyance, and the minds of the *bona fide* shareholders are bewildered, and so perplexed that many go out of it in disgust. And when so many people have a personal interest in the matter, some to raise others to depress its value, it becomes an invidious task to give an honest and independent opinion, for it is sure to be disagreeable to one party or the other; and I think I hear the howling of the "bears" as they read the statement *I make upon the authority of Capt. Secombe, the manager*, that he considers himself fully justified in valuing the reserves of the mine even now at 100,000*l.*; and further, *that more ore is being discovered than taken away*. This is not bad for a mine which, according to some people, is fast working out. The value, however, of casual inspections for market purposes, and the hurried way in which they are made, I described last week under the head of Crebor, and I prefer myself to rely upon the well-considered statements of the manager. The last sale of ore left a profit of more than 1000*l.* for the month, and if the present sale realises 2000*l.*, the profits at the next meeting will be more than 3000*l.* for the quarter, and the next sampling close upon 500 tons. The value of the ore on the average has decreased about 1½ per cent., and there seems to be more yellow ore in the bottom level. The engine-shaft (William's) is down to the 80, and driving will be commenced this month to cut the lode about 15 fathoms off. The 50 fathom level, in which the riches were first met with, went through a continuous course of ore for about 170 fathoms long, the present end east being now within 12 fathoms of the boundary, and worth 15*l.* per fathom. The next level (the 60) has gone through a course of ore more than 100 fathoms long; the west end being near the boundary, and the east end 70 fathoms from it, and worth 20*l.* to 25*l.* per fathom. The 70 has been driven upwards of 50 fathoms through a continuous course of ore, the present end east saving work; the end west is worth 45*l.* per fathom. An important thing to mention is, *that the 60 east is not yet under the richest part of the 50, and here a good improvement is looked for*. The new lode, cut about 18 months ago, has gone through a long course of ore, and at some places rich; the 60 and 70 fm. levels and the backs are untouched. North of William's shaft is Secombe's flat-rod shaft, and I would call particular attention to this point—between it and the engine-shaft are several of the South Caradon lodes, and to prove them a cross-cut is being driven in the 50 (north from William's shaft); the ground is hard at present, but no one can say how soon a lode may be met with. At Secombe's shaft, in the adit level, there was a very fine lode, 4 feet wide, with ore in it, as fine a lode as the caunter lode at the same depth. This has never been seen below the adit, but the shaft is down to the 40 (or 20 fathoms below adit), and a cross-cut expected to meet with the lode in a few feet more driving.

In looking at East Caradon in a general way, it must be remembered that South Caradon, adjoining, has paid 200,000*l.* profit from 10 or 12 lodes running through East Caradon, and in the search for them in the latter mine, the caunter (an unknown lode before), and which has given such riches, *was discovered*, and has distracted attention from the original and main objects of the company, though they are being steadily pursued, and may any day result in an important discovery. The caunter has now been proved rich in South Caradon, 30 fms. at least deeper than it has yet been seen in East Caradon. I was once told by an agent of South Caradon that at times they had not an end in the mine to value, yet their returns were kept up, and the shares never moved up or down, no one caring to notice mere temporary changes; but at East Caradon, if a single end falls off 10*l.* in value, making in reality no material change in the real value of the mine, the market value has been knocked down frequently 10,000*l.* to 20,000*l.* upon it.

GLASGOW CONSOLS adjoins East Caradon on the run of the caunter, and I understand they are cross-cutting in the 50 to intersect it, with good chances of success. Beyond this is CARADON VALE, a very pretty sett, upon which an engine has been lately erected, and there are known lodes in it; but the caunter of East Caradon, the agents think, carries its head more towards GREAT CARADON. Both these mines are interesting experiments, as they are in killas, or clay-slate, and none of the rich Caradons have yet yielded ore except in granite. If Caradon Vale and Great Caradon succeed, numbers of mines will spring up around them. I ought to mention that the eastern part of Marke Valley, nearest Caradon Vale, made ores in killas, the western in granite.—The particulars of Marke Valley and other mines in this district I must leave for next week.

LUDCOTT.—I was detained so long at East Caradon, Marke Valley, &c., that I found it impossible to drive to Wheal Ludcott in time to catch the agent; and I am sorry that I also missed the purser at Liskeard, for I wished very much to go into the accounts, if allowed to do so. I see they are exciting some attention, and it is time they should be put in order, if the mine really be as poor as reported. From what I can understand, the committee signed a guarantee to the bank for 800*l.*; and although they have sold out their shares, the bank holds them personally liable, and they will fall back upon the mine to recoup themselves. The debt at the bank must be a fluctuating one; sometimes very small, and at others large. For instance, it might be 1300*l.* or 2000*l.* one day, and then, after a sale of ore, the bills would be paid in, so as to clear it off entirely for a few days, until more was wanted to pay the men, and the real question is, what is due to merchants, &c.? A glance at the printed statement sent to the shareholders after the last meeting will show them, that while credit was taken for ores sold to the very day of meeting, the costs were not charged up for one or two months, and must have been met by advances from the bank. It is also said that money was borrowed from the bank to pay the 10s. dividend, and this is a matter to enquire into: if it were done, it is not surprising that those who could lend themselves to such a proceeding should now dislike publicity, or that they should impute personal motives to those who attempt to expose a system so detrimental to legitimate mining, and injurious to the district. In this way I have heard several agents speak of it, and as I am sure Capt. Knapp would prefer seeing the accounts fairly and faithfully brought before the shareholders, I suggest that they appoint some gentleman to attend the next meeting on their behalf, and let all the accounts undergo a thorough investigation. Of course, I have heard a great deal about them since I have been here—much that I shall not repeat, and much that I have been very sorry to hear.

JUNE 16.—Considering that the mines I visited last week were some of them 50 miles apart, and to get from one to the other of those, even in the same district, took a deal of wading through wet and dirt, I thought it was impossible to have a more disagreeable week; but I was mistaken, for here I am, sitting "all alone" in the counting-house of Drake Walls Tin Mine, with lovely scenery enough before me (if I could but see it); but there is a fog over the hills and valley as thick as we sometimes have it in November, and it rains as it only does rain in Cornwall. I came in dripping wet from a 14 miles ride across country, and over the Downs; and there is "water, water everywhere, but not a drop (of anything) to drink." The captain is underground inspecting, and I am waiting for him; and the only satisfaction I feel at present is that "tin is up 3*l.* per ton," as I see from the columns of the *Western Morning News*, which I find lying on the table, and from which, in this *ultima thule*, I have learned something of what is passing in the busy world beyond the "stamps," that are making such a row near the window, as they hammer the tinstone into a species of wet powder, almost before my eyes, and keep bobbing up their heads—or I suppose some people would say their tails—above the deal planks, as much as to say, "give us a good report." But here comes the captain in his flannel dress, of the colour of gossan, and a candle stuck in his cap in a plaster of clay, and I hope he can do that—and I shall ask him to ornament two of the stamp heads, or tails, that I have had to contemplate in the rain for more than an hour—one up and one down, one up and one down, like shares in the market; crushing a good deal in their fall, and seeming to say when they rise, "We must have tin for pay-day; and there is no holiday for us in 'breaking up'."

DRAKE WALLS, 120 fathoms deep in the old mine, is returning about 20 tons of tin a month, and making a profit of about 300*l.*, with a prospect of doing better. The lode here is made up of small branches from 1 to a few inches wide, the whole making the lode sometimes from 5 to 10 ft. between the two walls. The principal and richest workings at present are going west, and the 40 has been through a cross-course worth 20*l.* per fm. The 50 has got through the cross-course, but not up to the ore. The 60 has to be driven about 5 fathoms to reach the cross-course. Most of the ore is crushed by steam-power, but they have 24 heads of stamps

worked by water. The average of the tinstuff is not more than 1 per cent. per ton, or poorer than that at Dolcoath, and about 3000 tons of the stuff are crushed in a month. Notwithstanding the weather, Capt. Gregory showed me over every part of the mine, and I received every kind attention from him.

WEST DRAKE WALLS is the western part of the sett, now working as a separate company, and an adit is being driven to prove the bearing and direction of the lodes before deciding upon more extensive operations. The backs of several lodes have been laid open, some producing tin and others copper, in a good channel of ground, and the prospects may be considered favourable.

Adjoining West Drake Walls to the west, the PRINCE OF WALES TIN AND COPPER MINES consist of a very large grant from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, immediately adjoining West Drake Walls, and towards which the ore is making. The operations are cutting down the shaft on the Drake Walls lode 15 to 16 fms. deep, and this will be completed in about a fortnight. At the bottom of this shaft a cross-cut has been put out south 10 ft., and the north branch of the lode met with, and the cross-cut will be continued to cut all the branches of the main lode; and should they be met with as good as in Drake Walls, at that depth, the shaft, Capt. Gifford thinks, can be sunk 50 fms. deeper by means of the water-wheel on the mine, and which is now stamping tinstuff. In former workings, for the sett contains the old Harrowbarrow and other mines, a great deal of silver, copper, and mudiore ores were raised; and in the back of the adit, on south copper lode, there is a pitch now working from which the tributers have raised about 6 tons of copper ore, and getting good wages. This is above the deep adit 38 fms. In another part of the sett, on the middle, or Good Luck lode, four men are driving the deep adit east, 44 fms. from surface; lode large, 3 to 5 ft. wide, promising, and, as it approaches a large cross-course some fathoms ahead, the agent thinks it will be productive both for copper and tin. The mine is under the management of the agents of Wheal Crebor; and as I am one of the finance committee, and a large shareholder, I am glad to find so many points of interest in progress, and I hope long before any "calls" are required from the shareholders a good discovery may be made. No one can doubt that the mine is a cheap and fair speculation, and will be, I hope, properly and economically carried out.

Also adjoining Drake Walls may be seen WHEAL ARTHUR, WHEAL EDWARD, HINGSTON DOWNS, and others, all more or less productive, but in the rain and fog, which at times prevented me from seeing much beyond the road, I could not get to them. The same causes prevented me from reaching REDMOOR and HOLMBUSH, though I heard the former was looking better in the 50 for tin and copper. The latter, I fear, has been worked rather fast, but a trial is to be made of some tinstuff before stopping the bottom levels. Close to Callington is an "open cutting," where tin to the amount of 600*l.* has been raised and sold, and called *Haye Valley*.

JUNE 18.—PLYMOUTH: On my way to Bottle Hill I saw by the papers that after inspecting-day, on Wednesday, East Caradons had a further and a considerable decline in price. The value of the ends, as well as all other particulars sent you on Monday, were given me by Capt. Secombe himself, who had just come up from underground. One paper says, after the inspection there were several telegrams to sell, and by this means, of course, the panic was created. I have no interest whatever in the mine myself, and it matters not to me personally whether shares are at 30*l.* or at 20*l.*; but I think it the duty of everyone feeling an interest in legitimate mining to protest against a system of gambling, by which the property of others is thus knocked about—one day up 20,000*l.*, and another down again.

Original Correspondence.

NORTH COUNTRY VERSUS WELSH COAL.

SIR,—Although the question of the relative superiority of North Country and Welsh coal has frequently been before your readers, I think that it must be generally satisfactory to the Northern coalowners to know that their interests have been so well considered by Messrs. Forster and Taylor. The questions put to them were, I admit, calculated to bring forward replies which could not fail to be useful to the local trade, yet the information given is, nevertheless, worthy of consideration. Messrs. Forster and Taylor report that they have carefully measured the respective royalties in which is being worked, at the present time, the Low Main, or best steam coal of the district; and, after making full allowance for the quantity already excavated, loss by dykes, small coals left underground, and screened out on the surface, we find that there is sufficient Low Main Seam still remaining to endure, at the present rate of shipments of steam coal on the Tyne, in addition to the portion diverted to Sunderland Docks, for a period of 110 years. The foregoing, they are of opinion, may be considered as proved; inasmuch as the extent of coal taken as the basis of their calculation is a matter of fact, and has been explored in such a manner as fully to warrant our calculation. Beside the Low Main Seam there is another coal, called the "Yard Seam," which is capable of being worked in very large pieces, and combines, in a great degree, many of the excellencies peculiar to the Low Main Seam. Although from the long duration of this last-named it may appear unnecessary to go into the question of the time when the yard coal will be exhausted, they have, however, as a question of some interest, ascertained the quantity remaining to be worked. This seam is almost entire throughout a large district, and they find that there is sufficient left to endure, at the existing vend, for a period of 60 years. In addition to the Low Main and the Yard Seams, the following are also met with in the district on the north and south side of the Tyne. The Stone Coal Seam, Bensham Seam, Six-quarter Seam, Five-quarter Seam, the Townley Seams, and Walbottle Seams; and to the north, for some distance from the large downcast dyke of 90 fathoms—the High Main Seam, Stone Coal Seam, Bensham Seam, Grey Seam, Plessey Coal Seam, and Beaumont Seams. These seams are not now in operation, because at the respective collieries the Low Main and Yard Seams are worked, as being more productive of profit. But there can be no doubt, as these are all workable seams, the time will arrive, as demand arises and coal becomes further enhanced in value, that they will come into operation.

Now, these particulars are so generally interesting that it is much to be wished that similar details were given with reference to the South Wales field; but, as the report of Messrs. Miller and Taplin, made so long since as 1858, is again referred to, I think there are some remarks, both in the report itself, and in Messrs. Forster and Taylor's observations upon it, which should be noticed. These gentlemen give the following summary, of Messrs. Miller and Taplin's report:—

1.—"That when the smoke from North Country coal is consumed its evaporative value is nearly equal to that of Welsh coal, while its rapidity of combustion is greater, and, therefore, that it is capable of generating a larger quantity of steam in a given time."

2.—"That from the harder nature of the North Country coal it is less liable to be broken up from motion than Welsh coal, and from the large heaps which had been exposed at the pits months for nearly 18 months, which we saw at some of the collieries, without exhibiting any symptoms of falling into small particles, thereby showing that atmospheric changes had but little effect upon it; and, therefore, for these reasons it is better adapted for store or conveyance to distant parts of the world than Welsh coal, which, from daily experience, is found not only to be greatly reduced in size by motion, but to be reduced to dust when exposed to the changes of atmosphere in stores, &c. These comparisons are only made upon the supposition that the smoke from North Country coal may be reduced at the same minimum as that which may arise from Welsh coal, or be entirely prevented by Mr. Williams's or some effective apparatus for that purpose."

3.—"That from our experiments at Elswick, and our observations elsewhere, it is possible to consume the smoke arising from North Country coal by the use of Mr. Williams's apparatus, and the modifications of it, as introduced by the association, to some of the collieries in this part of the country, and also fitted on board the *Expert* steam-tug, and now being introduced generally into the steam-tugs of this port, for, in the experimental boiler, smoke was prevented when the firing was pushed to a greater extent than 30 lbs. to the square foot of fire-grate; in one instance, July 31, the firing having been for half an hour at the rate of 55 lbs. to the square foot, with but very light smoke; and for the next hour at the rate of 40 lbs. per square foot without any smoke; and again, Aug. 10, when a steam-jet was used to force the draught, the firing throughout the experiment was nearly 36 lbs. to the square foot, the jet being produced by 20 lbs. steam."

Now, with reference to this report, Messrs. Forster and Taylor remark that there can be no doubt that the circumstance of the Welsh coal not producing smoke is the chief reason of a preference being given to it in many of the large steamers; and they refer to this subject more particularly because they think that the North Country coalowners have not used every exertion in their power in carrying into operation the smoke-consuming apparatus, the use of which would have placed them on a par with the Welsh coalowners as regards the absence of smoke. The partiality of Messrs. Forster and Taylor's opinions will be apparent, but they can scarcely be wondered at considering that the report is made to the River Tyne Commissioners; but let the facts be looked into, and different conclusions may be arrived at by consumers as a body. The Government report teaches us that, when an expensive smoke-consuming apparatus is used, North Country coal may be burnt with nearly as much economy, as Welsh coal can be burnt without a supplementary apparatus at all. It would also

teach, were not consumers aware, from experience, that there is little if any grounds for the assertion, that Welsh coal deteriorates more rapidly by transport and storing than North Country. Lastly, it informs us that it is possible to get an apparatus by the use of which North Country coal may be burned without smoke; but, from the report of Messrs. Forster and Taylor, it is evident that the consumers do not care about making the necessary outlay for adapting their furnaces to the burning of North Country coal, and that the coalowners themselves do not consider it worth their while to exert themselves in the matter, from the knowledge that their ultimate success is very problematical.

I am entirely disinterested in the matter, or rather equally interested in the sale of both North Country and Welsh coal, but I think that there can be no doubt that, although North Country coal is unsurpassed for domestic and general purposes, as a steam coal the Welsh has decidedly the advantage.—*London, June 16.* N. J.

UTILISATION OF BLAST-FURNACE GASES.

A NEW SOURCE OF CARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

SIR,—While a blast-furnace for smelting iron ores is at work, a great volume of flame continues to play over the top of the furnace; this is caused by gas generated in the furnace, which escapes at a sufficiently high temperature to ignite when it meets the fresh air of the atmosphere over the furnace. This gas is a mixture of carbonic oxide, cyanogen, and nitrogen. When steam is heated considerably above the degree of boiling-water it becomes changed, and in that state may be regarded merely as a mixture of the two gases, oxygen and hydrogen; each ready separately to enter into new combinations with other elements, for which they have affinities, when presented under favourable circumstances.

Instead of allowing the gas from furnaces to escape into the atmosphere, if it could be confined in well arranged flues and chambers, and there mingled with a sufficient quantity of steam, the oxygen of the steam would convert all the carbon present into carbonic acid, while the hydrogen and nitrogen would combine into ammonia, and thus a prodigious quantity of carbonate of ammonia might be obtained at trifling cost. Carbonate of ammonia is a most important ingredient in manure; it contains in itself all the elementary principles of which vegetable matter in general consists. It is readily soluble, and may be regarded as the medium through which carbon is conveyed into growing vegetation. When ammonia is highly charged with carbonic acid, it loses its peculiar pungent smell, and much of its volatility.

If ever a cheap and abundant supply of carbonate of ammonia may be obtained it will greatly increase the produce of the land. It should not be applied alone, but mixed with other less active materials, and thus, while acting as a temporary fertiliser, it might be made the means of permanently improving different soils; thus, when intended for strong clay land, the carbonate might be mixed with sand; when intended for light sandy soil, might be mixed with clay, previously dried and ground; when intended for soil deficient in calcareous matter, might be mixed with ground chalk; and when intended for soil deficient in oxide of iron, that material, in some cheap form, might either be mixed with the carbonate alone or added to any of the previous mixtures.

Carbonate of ammonia, in a cold state, decomposes common salt, and thus a sufficient supply of carbonate of soda might be obtained without the costly and offensive processes now in use for its production. In the same operation muriate of ammonia would be procured sufficient for the requirements of commerce and manufactures, leaving a surplus which might be applied with advantage to land. A soil highly charged with carbonate of lime, sprinkled over, from time to time, with muriate of ammonia, in powder or fine crystals, would exhibit an extraordinary degree of fertility.

The substance of these remarks has been gathered from the ruminations of an individual, advanced in life, who has been blind for several years. They are not put forth with any idea that the plans alluded to will be worked out for many years to come; they are likely to be opposed and derided by powerful interests; they are cast upon the waters rather as a bequest to future generations of ironmasters, manufacturing chemists, agriculturists, and others. They are not altogether unworthy the consideration of the statesman.—*Whitley Hall, York, June 18.* C. J. SMITH.

THE NEW METAL—THALLIUM.

SIR,—In treating of the new metal which I discovered in certain sulphide ores in 1857 I will endeavour to point out its properties, its uses, the cost of producing it, and its value when produced; in order that not only your correspondents, Dr. Paul and "E. D. H.," but the readers generally of the *Mining Journal*, may have convincing proof that the new metal—thallium—was really first discovered by me.

Beginning with the last, allow me to mention that the cost of getting it, compared with its quantity and value, is little. The requirements are:—1. A furnace with three heights, or three separate furnaces, crucible or reverberatory, as the case may be.—2. Their complements, and a few chemicals.—3. It will be more remunerative if sulphuric acid be made from sulphur, as the sulphuric acid now sold is manufactured from sulphur-stone, which will not answer the purpose so well. The investment will be more surely pay as some gold, silver, and copper is also found in sulphur refuse. The refuse itself can be put to a variety of uses as an alloy (when refined); also sulphur may be used for coating baser metals; and the patent right, which I propose to secure, can extend over these points:—For the discovery of the metal and its uses, also for the discovery of the uses of the base of the metal generally.

When I last experimented on my new metal, I computed its specific gravity to be nearly one and a half times that of iron. Some of its best properties are tenacity, hardness, and non-liability to rust or oxidation. Sulphuric acid and nitric acid have no effect upon it; it is also proof against hydrochloric acid and sulphuretted hydrogen. The quantity of metals produced from some metals is equal to one-tenth; this includes thallium, silver, gold, and copper, and out of these metals about two-thirds is thallium. It must not be assumed strange that gold is in this refuse, for gold has recently been found in Italy in the vicinity of sulphur.

Being able to resist the effects of sulphate of ammonia, my thallium would be useful in the manufacture of carbonate of ammonia (for linings), and make it healthier to mix in confectionery. The superior cheapness of thallium as compared with platinum, aluminium, &c., will find it a variety of uses in addition to what it is directly adapted for. Again, what appears to be a difficulty (its withstanding a great heat) is a superiority, and renders it particularly useful for the steps or bearings of machinery. Incomitant with this good quality is the fact that it expands and contracts very little; it is, therefore, applicable to preventing explosions of boilers and cannons, and this is done to a great extent by merely lining the interior with my thallium. Heat cannot (then) conduct. In case of a scarcity of silver, it will form with baser metals a good alloy for coin, and cheaper silver. An elaborate description of its properties and uses will be the work of a few years to come. Thallium would be useful for stills, or linings of stills, in chemical works, &c.

Being at present absent from Bolton, I have no opportunity of sending you a piece of metal, but I am making arrangements with some chemical friends in Widnes to do so. I have, through the panic in the cotton manufacture, been prevented several years from bringing this completely before the public; but having some chemical secrets in my mind, I am determined yet to bring out the links in chemical science, and make chemistry one complete and consistent narrative. *Joseph Jones.*

Lyndhurst-street, Bolton.

THE ORIGINATORS OF OUR RAILWAY SYSTEM.

SIR,—Having made mention of my name in your excellent article in the Supplement to last week's *Journal* upon the originators of the present system of railways, permit me to say that my only reason for delivering the lecture referred to, or advocating the cause of the James's, was a strong desire to assist in so praiseworthy an object as bringing their claims before the public; believing, as I do, that it is only necessary for that to be done to secure for their cause that support which none better than a British publican bestow upon the worthy and deserving. With regard to the justice of their claims, there can no longer be any doubt after the irrefragable evidence that has been brought forward in the columns of your *Journal*, and the small work entitled "The Two James's and the Stephenson's." It affords me pleasure to see by your advertising columns of last week that a subscription is being set on foot for the purpose of affording some compensation for the great losses sustained by the James's in advocating and introducing the present system of passenger railway transit, by which this country has been so much benefited, and their prospects brightened. It is scarcely necessary for me to say that I am not acquainted with the James's family, and that I possess no further interest in their cause than I am persuaded will be shared by all who will be at an equal amount of trouble to

investigate the merits of the case with an unbiassed mind. I am desirous of contributing to the extent of my means, and hope that the friends of Wm. H. James will rally round him, and carry out the subscription in a manner worthy of the cause. *JOSEPH GOODWIN.*

Hyde and Haughton Collieries, Manchester, June 17.

VALUE OF LEAD ORE—EAST BRONFLOYD.

SIR,—According to promise, I give an outline of the method of ascertaining the quantity of ore contained in a given quantity of ore-bearing stuff, before, or without, crushing the whole mass. It is simple, and well understood by most Cornish agents, but I give it for the information of other than Cornishmen, and generally for those who may not have been accustomed to its use. I will suppose 10 or 20 tons of ore-bearing stuff to be broken from the lode, of a similar description to that of the mine in question, of which it might be difficult to form an opinion from mere ocular examination,—let 10 tons, more or less, be broken down and picked over, as if it were to be sent to a crusher, then mix it fairly, and cut it in quarters, as a dose of copper ore is cut for sampling, then cut down from the sides of the opening through the dole, one or two barrows full; when this is small enough to pass through a half-inch riddle, mix and cut away portions the same as is done in sampling copper ore, till you have (say) 10 lbs. left; this reduce as fine as if it were crushed in the regular way, and then take 1 lb., or less is desirable, and wash it carefully clean on a shovel; then, as the 1 lb. bears a direct proportion to the ton, so does the ore found on the shovel. An approximate proof may be arrived at in any case for less than 20s. The only things required are a desire for the truth first; second, a good vaning shovel; third, the ability to use it, which all men do not possess. Having myself sampled thousands of tons in this way, I am sure there need be no mistake in the matter, and the expense of crushing machinery might be deferred until actually required. *R. WILLIAMS.*

Goginan, June 15.

INVESTMENT OF CAPITAL—MINES AND SLATE QUARRIES.

SIR,—A great deal has been said of late as to which is the better investment for money, Mines or Slate Quarries. Mr. Tredinnick has often shown us what is considered a fair list of profit and loss on Cornish mines, but no one has come forward with similar information in regard to Welsh slate quarries. They tell us what is paid by four or five quarries, but say nothing of the many blanks for the one prize. Mr. Matthew Francis makes a great flourish as to the fortunate probabilities consequent upon investing in Welsh mines, but that is set at rest by your valuable *Journal*, which shows that the Welsh mines do not average over five that are genuine dividend-paying mines.

Having as yet no chance of ascertaining the amount paid by Welsh quarries for two reasons—one class of men for their own reasons will not report, the other, through modesty, do not,—I am thus in doubt as to the eligibility of either speculation as an investment for a few thousand pounds, and I want to see my way clear before I part with my cash. Having resided in Wales for some time, I know a little of their mines and quarries, and I ask some of your Cambrian or other correspondents to tell us if there were ever more than two quarries on the Bangor and Llanberis range of veins that paid fair remunerating interest; and if more than five on the Festiniog range, or any other veins, that did the same thing?

Enlightenment on this point would have the effect of turning capital into the right channel. Under the present mystification, the man with money is at a loss to know how advantageously to invest it, and your kindly inserting this letter in your widely-circulated *Journal* may be the means of dispelling the doubts of many of your readers, as well as—*SILEX.*

ON THE NEW SYSTEM OF GEOLOGY—No. I.

SIR,—From my sudden movements during the last six months I have seen the *Journal* very irregularly. In the impression of June 6, however, I saw Mr. Alison's letter on his "New System of Geology." Being about to leave England on the same day, I was prevented from going into a detailed reply; in fact, it would have been too voluminous for your paper. I must certainly tell Mr. Alison that his theory is not "new"; the majority of it I have advocated and published for the last twenty years: still it is gratifying to find a talented man coming before the public in such a bold way, grounding his views on the basis of common sense, and combating the old vague plutonic theory as to a continuous and ever-burning internal fire—a fire burning without the aid of any known substance. All sane men must be aware that a living or perpetual fire cannot exist. Oxygen, by weight, 16; nitrogen, 14; and hydrogen, 1, will produce a white light, but it is not a burning fire. Friction and electricity combined with substances cause them to become fire; but what is the result? Is it not a well-known fact that fire changes every substance it gets hold of, and when it is all changed it goes out of its own accord. Friction causes spontaneous fire. Man, by a combination of substances, can kindle a fire, but he cannot continue it without keeping up a continual supply of fuel by manual labour. If he were to attempt to do so, he might as well say at once—"I have commenced to destroy the world, I intend to return it to its original state." We have a living body of air, water, electricity, and magnetism, but we have no living body of fire. Whoever, in all their mining explorations, met with a visible and living fire in the earth? I know that the combination of gases and fluids, when meeting oxygen combined with certain substances (near the earth's surface, or in the clouds) will produce fire, but that is not a continuous fire.

I have long been puzzled to account for the wild theory of such gentlemen as I find are elected officers of the Geological Society for the ensuing year, consisting of R. L. Murchison, Lord Ashburton, and many others, with Sir W. C. Trevelyan as secretary. All these gentlemen are supposed to be endowed with high abilities. The only one of them that I have the honour of being acquainted with is Sir W. C. Trevelyan, who, I can say from my personal knowledge, is second to no man for straightforward conduct, actuated by a general wish to benefit his fellow-man, and at all times open to hear arguments that are grounded on sound reasoning. It is here that I meet with a paradox. I find myself pitted against men who have had a first-class education, and made geology their study, and all we can draw from them is that the interior of the earth is an ever-burning fire. I wish they, for the information of all parties, would tell us what kind of fire can burn there without air, and not change the globe? It must be a fire of a distinct character from that generally known to man. We are told that "the world is to be burnt up with fire." Should the theory of these eminent gentlemen be correct, and we take into account the velocity of the fire known to man, and its tendency to change all the substances it comes in contact with, we may fairly come to the conclusion that it is time for these gentlemen to turn prophets or philosophers, and tell us how long it will be before it burns through; and whether it is not time to have a new clause added to the Government Inspection Act, to the effect that the Inspector may say to the miners "You shall go so far, and no farther," in searching for minerals. Why should the whole of creation be endangered to satisfy the cravings of a few fine owners or money worshippers? All men who support this fire theory must know that if it does exist it must ultimately burn through. I am open to receive any feasible theory that these learned gentlemen may lay before the public on these points, and should have no objection to discuss the subject with them. I would prefer doing so with these celebrated professors who founded, and have adhered to, this fiery theory. I will not take up the subject with men, like myself, directed from the masses, who argue their own theory: it is with men who have hit upon the theory, and have the miner's guide and shining light that I would contend with. It would be a waste of time to hold a contention on the natural law of geology with men who have not made it a profound study.

As a guide to what they might expect, I will now give them the outlines of my views, by first denying Mr. Fox's experiments as being any proof of the increased temperature of the earth as we descend towards its centre. He proves nothing. The large working veins of the earth are not the places to prove anything. I have yet to learn that he ever ascertained the true nature of the gases which were being discharged from the lodes or veins at the time, without which he could not correctly say what effect oxygen and atmospheric air had on these gases. Did it cause them to generate heat, or to be cooled down? Again, boring for coals, or Artesian wells, gives no proof of interior heat: it would depend on what they bored through. All thinking practical men know that heat is generated where sulphur, iron, and ores are combining, but when they get below these substances the gases again cool down. The heat is only the effect of chemical combustion and friction. It is the want of a circulating current that causes many mines to appear hot. Theorists say that granite is the primitive rock; then, I ask, whoever found heat in granite out of the influence of a lode? I next notice that the mountains said to be of volcanic origin are above half false. Your readers will feel surprised when I tell them that in all my long travels I have never met with a rock, or a mountain, that was thrown up by volcanic eruption. On paying a visit to the School of Mines, Jermyn-street, I asked to see a specimen of volcanic rock, when a pupil readily showed me granite, trap, hornblende, and basalt. I contend every one of these rocks are, as Mr. Alison very properly describes them, "sedimentary and crystalline rocks, all formed in the seas from internal gases and sea-water," on the same principle that the chemists produce crystalline substances. Chemistry will not be to perfection until chemists can form every known rock from sea-water and gases. The regularity of sedimentary deposits, or stratifications, in all parts of the world is a convincing proof that they were all formed "on the same principle, and each series at about the same time," as Mr. Alison says in the more sheltered basins. I never yet saw an elementary rock produced from such eruptive mountains in the sense that the volcanic advocates would imply. The specimens shown me at the Museum of granite, trap, &c., I deny as being volcanic. Nothing can be more easy to determine than whether a mountain is sedimentary or volcanic: the former is a living rock, with its full specific gravity, and contains lodes bearing mineral substances—in fact, is fruitful and valuable; the latter is a dead, inanimate rock, and contains no metallic veins, or uniform shifts or faults, and has lost its specific gravity. The former may further be known from its crystalline form and durability; the latter may occasionally show portions of the interior rock in its legitimate state, and which many men of limited practice take to be perfect crystals formed by recent heat; but they are not so, they are original rocks from sedimentary deposits, and it is possible they may possess crystals of mineral, or even metallic metal, from portions thrown out by force of the superficial eruption. The liquid fire generated at these places by friction and gases at the surface might then liquify the metal, but I never saw metallic crystal from these eruptions.

I think there is now fair ground to assume that we shall soon see a School founded on true science, and grounded on the state of the earth's natural elements. Well might the reputed geologists regard Mr. Emerson's words, where he says, "Beware, when the Great God lets loose a thinker on this planet." I see quite enough in Mr. Alison's letter to convince me that he is not an every-day man; he, with aid and perseverance, is in a fair way to tilt over the stumbling blocks, and found the long-wanted school of true philosophy

I shall endeavour to show in some of my future remarks that fossils in deep rocks are only found in such as contain carbon, associated with vegetable matter, and the supposed forms and plants produced and exist where found from the efforts of Nature. We read in Gen. chap. I. that God said let the earth bring forth grass and herbs, yielding seeds after their kind, and trees yielding fruit, whose seed is in itself. It is not said that they were all brought forth in that day. Were the Atlantic to become dry land, who would go so far as to say that thousands of plants would not spring up, and likewise many species not known to man? I have many times witnessed the growth and decay of these plants in deep rocks; in fact, every rock has a tendency to crystallise and grow a something of its kind. In conclusion, I should not be surprised to see, as truth and science advance, the labours of the past generation on fossil formations cast to the winds, as is the case with other branches of ancient but now exploded science. *NICHOLAS EDWARDS.*

THE NEW SYSTEM OF GEOLOGY.

SIR,—When I read Mr. Alison's "New System of Geology," I imagined he was dealing in wholesale irony, but after a little consideration I detected that he was in earnest, and that he really laboured under the delusion that his new theory is sound. Still I can hardly bring myself to believe, without some reserve, that anyone could so far compromise his character and understanding as seriously to put before your readers such a mass of errors and nonsense under the name of Science. I do not like to use strong language, nor would I do so if I could by any means avoid it; but what else can I say about this "New System of Geology?"

If it were necessary I should not be able, in the space allotted me, to notice a title of Mr. Alison's blunders; I must, therefore, confine myself at present to three or four points, in which he contrives to violate recognised scientific facts and principles. And if I prove that in these points, as I allege, Mr. Alison is wrong, there is at once an end to his "New System." First of all, then, Mr. Alison starts with the assertion that "all rocks, from granite up to the London clay, have been formed by chemical action in water." This is contrary to the received opinion. All the works on lithology and petrology that I know of teach us that the earth is built up of chemically and mechanically altered rocks, and that the latter constitute a large proportion of every series of strata. As Mr. Alison does not give us the grounds upon which he rests the assertion, I cannot follow him step by step in the argument, but to me—and I have a right to assume as much—it seems nothing more than an empty statement, made without consideration, and which he subsequently contradicts. Chemical action, as I take it, is an operation of the laws of affinity, such as the precipitation of lime, or magnesia, or silica, from solution. It cannot be applied to the sedimentary rocks, which are all formed from matter mechanically suspended in water, and deposited without any change. Chemical action implies a change in the relationship of the elements, by which a new substance, so to speak, is produced; but mechanical action does not require any change, and the substance remains unaltered. The distinction is very plain. Now, let us take two or three kinds of rock, for the purpose of ascertaining whether all the formations are the result of chemical action or not. I find in every section a series of rocks, which bear undoubted marks of mechanical origin. In the conglomerates the hard stones, which are embedded in quartzose sand, are rounded, and have all the appearance of being water-worn before they were deposited, and they have not undergone any subsequent change. In the brecciated rocks, the sharp angular fragments which characterise them show mechanical origin. Sandstone beds are composed of water-worn particles of quartzite and other rocks. The argillaceous strata, which are fully developed in Wales, are distinctly traceable to silt in their structure and lamination. In these views I am supported by Murchison, Sedgwick, De la Beche, Ramsay, Bischoff, and a whole army of great men. I have before me passages in their works marked for quotation, but there is no necessity to give them.

"It is highly probable," says Mr. Alison, "that when the earth began to harden up to its surface, the whole globe was covered with granite, or something like it." Now, I say this is highly improbable, as it is generally admitted that granite can only be formed under great pressure. But as I write anonymously, I cannot expect you to accept my statement of Mr. Alison's, and I must give some authority to my remarks. Well, then, Mr. Jukes, in his excellent "Handbook" (page 308), says—"If we admit the hypothesis of the earth having once been a molten globe as a probable one, it by no means follows that the first-formed rocks on the cooled surface would be granite, even if they contained the constituents of granite. Judging by the analogy of what takes place now in volcanoes, we should expect the first-cooled surface to have been a permeous or scoriaceous lava, rather than a granite. If the refrigeration went on for a time, one might suppose that beneath such a porous envelope the rocks would become more and more compact and crystalline, and eventually granitic below." I presume further proof on this point is not required. In connection with it, however, there is a remarkable sentence, which I have puzzled over in vain. It runs—"Mix all rocks together, and reduce them by acids and electricity to a pulp, and you will have a granite, composed one half of silica and the other half of oxygen and other ingredients, and that is, probably, the substance out of which all subsequent rocks have come." This wonderful sentence may be logically exact and intelligible, but to me it is as confused and impalpable as Mr. Alison's granitic pulp. And yet it is part of his "New System of Geology."

"The original rocks," says Mr. Alison, "are granite, gneiss, mica, quartz, and other rocks of the Cambrian and Silurian series." As they have not been deposited, they form a distinct class from the sedimentary rocks. Judging from these sentences, Mr. Alison's knowledge of geology is extremely limited and imperfect, for not one of the rocks named by him belongs either to the Cambrian or the Silurian series. The lowest beds in the Cambrian series are the Longmynd, and then follow in regular sequence the Lingula, Llandovery, &c. But, at any rate, he includes under "original rocks" all that belong to the Cambrian and Silurian periods, arguing that "as they have not been deposited they form a distinct class from the sedimentary rocks." This is a very strange doctrine, even from the promulgator of a new system of geology. There can be no doubt whatever that all the Silurian and Cambrian rocks are sedimentary. In referring to them, Sir Henry de la Beche says they are "formed of an interstratified layers of mud, sand, and silt, with calcareous matter, silt and black mud not having been uncommon." "Fine sedimentary matter, capable, for the most part, or having been mechanically suspended in water, is the chief substance of which they are composed." ("Memoirs of Geological Survey," vol. i. p. 30.) Professor Ramsay says—"The Cambrian rocks of North Wales and Ireland are made up of indurated clays, sands, and gravels, which are derived from the waste of previously existing stratified rocks, exactly like themselves." ("Journal of Geological Society," vol. ix. p. 165.) I could easily produce parallel passages from Murchison, Sedgwick, and others; but there is stronger and indisputable proof in the paleontology of this period, which I must not overlook. In the lowest rocks are *Ordavia antiqua*, and *radiata*, *bistriolites laticornis*, *ammonites*, *ammonites*, *ammonites*, and others; and above are fossils, indicating a higher form of organisation. If these rocks were not deposited, whence these remains of life? I should insult your readers if I enlarged further on this point.

Mr. Alison, in speaking of mountain ranges, says—"With few exceptions they are composed of original rocks. These ranges are like lines of mole-hills, which have been thrown up gradually, and as no sedimentary deposits have been found in them, it is pretty certain that they have never been submerged." I hardly know how to refer to a statement diametrically opposed to the facts and science of the case. The mountain ranges are by no means confined to the early Palaeozoic rocks, but extend over the whole series. In Europe and America some of the more extensive and the loftier mountain ranges are of the Mesozoic period. The Jurassic formation derives its name from the Jura Mountains, which are composed of the same rocks as our Oolitic ranges in England. I cannot go into particulars, nor is it necessary that I should do so. "No sedimentary deposits are found" on the summits of our mountain ranges, says Mr. Alison, and in reply I have only to remark that there are numerous instances of mountains capped with a more recent rock than that of the base, and which are which they are themselves composed. I have only room for one instance. The main mass of the Alps consists of metamorphosed gneiss, mica, and schist, with calcareous matter, silt and black mud not having been uncommon. "Fine sedimentary matter, capable, for the most part, or having been mechanically suspended in water, is the chief substance of which they are composed." ("Memoirs of Geological Survey," vol. i. p. 30.) Professor Ramsay says—"The Cambrian rocks of North Wales and Ireland are made up of indurated clays, sands, and gravels, which are derived from the waste of previously existing stratified rocks, exactly like themselves." ("Journal of Geological Society," vol. ix. p. 165.) I could easily produce parallel passages from Murchison, Sedgwick, and others; but there is stronger and indisputable proof in the paleontology of this period, which I must not overlook. In the lowest rocks are *Ordavia antiqua*, and *radiata*, *bistriolites laticornis*, *ammonites*, *ammonites*, *ammonites*, and others; and above are fossils, indicating a higher form of organisation. If these rocks were not deposited, whence these remains of life? I should insult your readers if I enlarged further on this point.

Mr. Alison, in speaking of mountain ranges, says—"With few exceptions they are composed of original rocks. These ranges are like lines of mole-hills, which have been thrown up gradually, and as no sedimentary deposits have been found in them, it is pretty certain that they have never been submerged." I hardly know how to refer to a statement diametrically opposed to the facts and science of the case. The mountain ranges are by no means confined to the early Palaeozoic rocks, but extend over the whole series. In Europe and America some of the more extensive and the loftier mountain ranges are of the Mesozoic period. The Jurassic formation derives its name from the Jura Mountains, which are composed of the same rocks as our Oolitic ranges in England. I cannot go into particulars, nor is it necessary that I should do so. "No sedimentary deposits are found" on the summits of our mountain ranges, says Mr. Alison, and in reply I have only to remark that there are numerous instances of mountains capped with a more recent rock than that of the base, and which are which they are themselves composed. I have only room for one instance. The main mass of the Alps consists of metamorphosed gneiss, mica, and schist, with calcareous matter, silt and black mud not having been uncommon. "Fine sedimentary matter, capable, for the most part, or having been mechanically suspended in water, is the chief substance of which they are composed." ("Memoirs of Geological Survey," vol. i. p. 30.) Professor Ramsay says—"The Cambrian rocks of North Wales and Ireland are made up of indurated clays, sands, and gravels, which are derived from the waste of previously existing stratified rocks, exactly like themselves." ("Journal of Geological Society," vol. ix. p. 165.) I could easily produce parallel passages from Murchison, Sedgwick, and others; but there is stronger and indisputable proof in the paleontology of this period, which I must not overlook. In the lowest rocks are *Ordavia antiqua*, and *radiata*, *bistriolites laticornis*, *ammonites*, *ammonites*, *ammonites*, and others; and above are fossils, indicating a higher form of organisation. If these rocks were not deposited, whence these remains of life? I should insult your readers if I enlarged further on this point.

Mr. Alison, in speaking of mountain ranges, says—"With few exceptions they are composed of original rocks. These ranges are like lines of mole-hills, which have been thrown up gradually, and as no sedimentary deposits have been found in them, it is pretty certain that they have never been submerged." I hardly know how to refer to a statement diametrically opposed to the facts and science of the case. The mountain ranges are by no means confined to the early Palaeozoic rocks, but extend over the whole series. In Europe and America some of the more extensive and the loftier mountain ranges are of the Mesozoic period. The Jurassic formation derives its name from the Jura Mountains, which are composed of the same rocks as our Oolitic ranges in England. I cannot go into particulars, nor is it necessary that I should do so. "No sedimentary deposits are found" on the summits of our mountain ranges, says Mr. Alison, and in reply I have only to remark that there are numerous instances of mountains capped with a more recent rock than that of the base, and which are which they are themselves composed. I have only room for one instance. The main mass of the Alps consists of metamorphosed gneiss, mica, and schist, with calcareous matter, silt and black mud not having been uncommon. "Fine sedimentary matter, capable, for the most part, or having been mechanically suspended in water, is the chief substance of which they are composed." ("Memoirs of Geological Survey," vol. i. p. 30.) Professor Ramsay says—"The Cambrian rocks of North Wales and Ireland are made up of indurated clays, sands, and gravels, which are derived from the waste of previously existing stratified rocks, exactly like themselves." ("Journal of Geological Society," vol. ix. p. 165.) I could easily produce parallel passages from Murchison, Sedgwick, and others; but there is stronger and indisputable proof in the paleontology of this period, which I must not overlook. In the lowest rocks are *Ordavia antiqua*, and *radiata*, *bistriolites laticornis*, *ammonites*, *ammonites*, *ammonites*, and others; and above are fossils, indicating a higher form of organisation. If these rocks were not deposited, whence these remains of life? I should insult your readers if I enlarged further on this point.

LEGITIMATE MINING—CARDIGANSHIRE.

SIR,—I did not see "C. T.'s" letter in your excellent *Journal* in time for me to reply to it last week, or I should have done so. I see he charges me with writing an unscientific report of Havan and Henfwich, and of incorrectly describing the character of the rock there. As it is difficult to settle nice distinctions in the variety of rocks by a wordy war, I send you a piece of the stone from the top of the hill, by which you will see that it is a trap I am not up to it; and that it is a crystalline rock of great hardness. "C. T." frequently quotes a sentence from Mr. Smyth's work, to the effect that there is no porphyritic rock in Cardiganshire. I have the highest respect both for that gentleman and his works, and I should be sorry to say one word to cause him pain; and, furthermore, I labour under the disadvantage of not having "C. T.'s" letter here to quote correctly, otherwise I should be disposed to do something that I have no doubt would cause a severe shock to "C. T.'s" nervous system; for if what I was going to suggest should prove true, it would break the shaft upon which the whole of "C. T.'s" reasoning edifice is supported. I was going to do nothing more or less than to doubt the correctness of Mr. Smyth's assumption, that there is no porphyry in this county, if he thought so. I should, in support of this, refer him to the crystalline outcrops at Ystwyth, Ystwyth, and Ystwythmaer, in approaching which the rock ore of the Lisburne Mines' lodes always yielded more silver. Logyias east yielding 2 oz. per ton, and Logyias west yielding 10 oz. per ton. This, I think, must be acknowledged to be the effect of porphyry, and to indicate that that rock holds the same position in reference to these mines that the granite does to the Cornish mines. It is true that, in the metallic rocks, some authorities insist upon nice distinctions, and others, that there are different varieties even of granite—the red, the white, the soft, and the hard—although they are all composed of nearly the same quantities of felspar, quartz, and mica. Mr. A. Alison states in your last *Journal* that hornblende, trap, and basalt may be considered the same rock, changed by the nature of the surrounding masses at different stages of its progress upwards. "C. T." will see by this that a little learning is a dangerous thing. Whatever their component parts may be, there can be no doubt that these rocks effect a great change in the character of the ores in the lodes approaching them, which under such circumstances always give out a greater portion of the precious metals in proportion to the quantities of the inferior metals; and I hope that if my report of Havan and Henfwich is not a very scientific one, it may, at any rate, be found to be a true one, which is quite as useful. It is only this week, at Abernethy, that one of my disappointed predictions has proved true. I saw there yesterday, in the end of the shaft just broken in, as fine a lode of silver-lead ore, for 5 feet in width, as I have for a long time seen in Cardiganshire; and this was one of the mines taken particular objection to by your erratic correspondent, who seeks to enlighten us all upon the principles of scientific mining. I

hope, after "C. T." has examined the piece of rock I have sent you from Havan, that in an early number of the Journal he will give us a scientific description of it, with a little intelligence as to the metal below, if any.—June 10. MATT. FRANCES.

WHEAL LUDCOTT AND WREY CONSOLS.

SIR,—My attention has been called to the remarks in the City Article, in last week's Journal, respecting Wheal Ludcott and Wrey Consols, and to letters from your correspondents in previous numbers, as to the state of the accounts and the duties of the committee. Being one of the said committee, will you allow me to make a few remarks, in order that the shareholders and the public may set themselves right (which I will endeavour honestly to do), and not be misled by the statement of either "bull" or "bear"?

At a special general meeting of the shareholders of Wheal Ludcott, on Nov. 13, 1860, a resolution was passed appointing a finance committee, the banking account was opened in their names, with an authority to the banking company to honour all cheques signed by two of the committee, and countersigned by the purser, and also guaranteed payment on behalf of the shareholders of an overdraft account not to exceed £800. Sometime after this, the Ludcott shareholders purchased of the Wrey shareholders the mine and materials for the sum of £4500, and on the faith of their captain that he could see his path clear to raise ore for these materials, during the following nine months they accepted bills for the amount, divided into quarterly payments, and from the ore raised during the period they were enabled to meet the bills as they became due from the profits over and above the working costs of both mines, now worked under the name of Wheal Ludcott and Wrey Consols. Some members of the committee held but little interest in the mine when they were appointed, and have not since increased their interest; others held largely, but afterwards sold at about 3s., whilst others held on, and bought more, but at the present time only a small interest is held by either one, and some have ceased to be shareholders, but all are liable on behalf of the mine to the bank for any overdraft account up to £800. The charge for interest at the bank does not arise so much from any heavy advance beyond the discounting of the bills that may be deposited with the bankers, and on which cash is drawn by cheque when required for the mine. I have known an advance by the bank of £2000, for a few days, waiting the receipt of bills for ore sold, which have not come to hand, either through the ore not being shipped, or from the purchaser delaying to forward the bills to the purser in due time; on the arrival of the expected bills, and placed in the bank, the account has shown a credit balance. It may be observed, the bills are usually required to be discounted before they reach the hands of the purser, as in the case of one outstanding now for £1000, for ore credited last meeting. We are now in debt to the bank £344, and had this bill come to hand it would have been placed in the bank, and shown in our favour a credit of £344. The next pay is in about three weeks, before which the bill for ore sold on May 30 may be expected, which will more than meet the labour cost.

The merchants have been paid regularly, and the bills received and presented at each meeting, thus transferring the debt due to the merchants to the bank. It may be seen from the accounts that the outstanding liabilities are not greater in this mine than in some others of good repute. The charge of three months' ore against three months' costs has been repaid on the same principle from the commencement of ore being raised in Ludcott. In the last abstract of accounts it may clearly be seen the liabilities are to the end of Jan., whilst credit is given for ore sold in April. If we allow, at this time, one month's broken ore on the surface and underground, it is clear that a credit for another month's ore raised and sold should be carried over to the next quarter, then any balance would be available for dividend. The error arose by crediting the first sale of ore too soon, and has been continued ever since. I do not hesitate to say this thing should be avoided, and the sooner the accounts are put right in this respect the better it will be for the future working and the value of the property. However wrong the public may have been in the estimation of the value of this property, I observe £22,046, 5s. 9d. worth of silver ore has been sold—sufficient to raise the expectation of the sanguine that this large deposit might have continued further in length than it did. I had no wish to raise or depress the value of the property when I took the opportunity, at the last meeting, of saying I thought future dividends must depend on a further discovery of silver, or a great improvement in the lead lodes. No such discovery has been made, that I have heard of, although the lead lodes may have continued good, and silver in small quantities raised. My thoughts now are that the sales of silver and lead ore this quarter will not meet the current cost of the quarter. This is my own opinion, for which I am individually responsible, having had no means of knowing more than any shareholder may have realised himself of. I do not pretend to know much of the underground value of the lodes, but this is the conclusion I have arrived at. I say nothing as to the future, as the cost may be so reduced that the lead lodes may pay, and leave a profit. On this I do not give an opinion, neither would I on the value of the property, as any day an improvement may take place in this as in other speculations of a similar character. Liskard, June 11. J. C. ISAAC.

WHEAL LUDCOTT AND WREY CONSOLS.

SIR,—So much having been said respecting the accounts of Wheal Ludcott and Wrey Consols, I will thank you to insert the enclosed copy of the balance-sheet presented to the adventurers at their meeting, on April 9; from which it will be seen that the amount due to the bank at the meeting was £1637, 3s. 2d., and acceptances and cheques outstanding £1087, 4s. 1d.; it will also be observed that there was a balance due to the amount of £797, 12s. The bills for the greater portion of this amount have since been received, which enabled us to pay all labour cost to the end of April, and leaves now in the bank a balance of £107. Liskard. JOHN TAYLOR, Purser.

Wheal Ludcott and Wrey Consols—Balances from ledger for meeting of adventurers, April 9, 1863.			
Dr.—Labour, &c., from commencement	£44,849	19	2
Materials, &c., from ditto	24,621	13	6
Dividends, from ditto	12,480	0	0
Lords' dues, from ditto	6,675	9	6
Wheal Wrey materials	3,450	0	0
Balance	2,490	11	8
Cr.—Calls, from commencement	£12,160	0	0
Lead ore sold, from ditto	60,371	8	0
Silver ore sold, from ditto	22,046	5	9
Dr.—Ore sold, as per invoices, Nov. 25	£117	11	8
Ditto, Feb. 28	1095	3	4
Ditto, Jan. 7	97	19	0
Ditto, April 6	448	17	6
Labour, &c., paid—Feb. labour cost	948	5	10
Purser's account current in hand	15	18	1
Dunkirk adventurers, due from them for materials	24	12	9
Cr.—By balance, as per cost-book	£2490	11	8
Cash account, in adventurers' hands	185	18	5
Hingston and Sons, for surgeon's pence	21	7	2
Devon and Cornwall Banking Co., advanced as per pass book	1363	8	2
Devon and Cornwall Bank acceptance, account for acceptances, and cheques outstanding	1038	4	1
J. Willocks, Esq., for dues	626	4	3
F. H. Holman, dividend unpaid	8	10	6
Merchants: Bayly and Fox, and others, for bills charged this day	1087	9	5

WHEAL LUDCOTT.

SIR,—With reference to Captain Knapp's letter in last week's Journal, in which our names appear in a mining controversy for the first time, and that quite unnecessarily, we have to offer, in explanation of our connection with the matter, that from our position in the Stock Exchange, being that of the largest dealers in Wheal Ludcott shares, we have been the source through which many innocent victims have obtained the shares now held by them, bought consequent on the inflated and silver, but very delusive, reports given by certain inspecting agents and others in connection with the mine and market, whereby they became heavy losers. This caused enquiry to be made through us, to ascertain, as near as possible, the true financial position of the company, which was obtained through correspondence with Captain Knapp, asked for and freely given by him, without reservation or reference to privacy or confidence of any kind. The correspondence has since been handed to the writer of the article in which you are at full liberty to publish in extenso. We will endeavour that at the next meeting the financial position of the mine shall have a most searching scrutiny, both as to its present and past management. Old Broad-street, June 17. MUNDY AND OLDREY.

GOLD IN WALES UNDER A NEW ASPECT.

SIR,—Passing the other day on the road from Barmouth to Dolgelly, I observed a knot of men digging and delving in the ancient bed of the River Mawddach. Having long had an eye to the gold question in Wales, I made it my business to enquire, and was informed that one of the London companies, I think I understood the St. David's, had determined to wash the alluvium for gold; and, from what I witnessed, with every prospect of abundant success. I was glad to see such success attained, even at the commencement, as the washed alluvium I saw could not yield less than 1 or 2 ozs. per ton of most beautiful particles of pure gold. I cannot help thinking that, with energetic and economic management, this will prove to the parties concerned a rich prize. I have been (as stated in former letters, which you were kind enough to publish), and still am, deeply interested in gold mining and its management in Wales, and am glad to see an earnest and practical desire manifested by the above company really to search for and find gold to repay and reward their shareholders, which I think must be accomplished by their efforts on the River Mawddach.

As I pass this spot once every month, I shall look forward impatiently to my next visit, believing by this time some good will be accomplished. The results I shall duly forward you.—Dolgelly, June 18. A TRAVELLER.

MINING IN IRELAND—ROARING WATER MINE.

SIR,—Permit me to reply to the remarks made on my report, published in the Supplement last week's Journal, of the Roaring Water Mine, by your correspondent of the county Cork, and which strikes so strongly of a personal character that I feel bound to notice them; his motives are not worth my while to dissect or expose, they are clearly indicated by his remarks, but his statements I feel it my duty to refute. Your correspondent appears to think that because the Roaring Water Mine lodes are identical with those of Cappagh and Ballycommick (which he admits) there was no necessity for my alluding to them in my report, but this was a point with me of paramount importance, and the fact was expressed for those of the company and the public who were not aware of it previously. My statement as to the percentage of the copper ore at Cappagh Mine was not intended to convey the idea that a cargo of ore, as dressed for the market, would yield from 40 to 60 per cent., but that the pills of solid purple ore, as then seen at surface, would do so. This I hold to be perfectly correct, and I am confirmed in this by competent judges in the neighbourhood. Had your correspondent, instead of perverting facts, endeavoured to elucidate them, he certainly would have played his part much better for the public interest, but this clearly was not his wish.

Your correspondent's remarks as to my dialling at Crookhaven are imbued with the same spirit; from what false plans of mapping or dialling he has taken his ideas, and which certainly are incorrect, I cannot say, but my plan and transverse section, as may be seen at the office of the company, clearly show the facts, and bear proof of correctness in themselves. I have had too many years of practical experience in dialling and mapping, on the most approved methods, to be taught by your correspondent in that art in the old style. Now, let me inform your correspondent and the public that I did not go to Crookhaven for the purpose of dialling the mine, but as a director, to see what progress was making, and the prospects of the concern. On enquiry, I found there was no plan or section of the workings kept; this resulted in my dialling the mine, and I as-

certained beyond a doubt that the purple ore lode had not been cut below the workings on it in the 7 ft. level, from which a large quantity of rich ore was taken by the former company some years since. On my return to London, I drew the attention of my brother directors to this point, when instructions were immediately given to drive the 30 and 40 ft. level cross-cut south to intersect this very large and most promising lode, in which I have a good opinion that satisfactory results will be met with when opened on. 6, Warrford-court, Throgmorton-street, June 19. WM. C. PAUL.

EAST BRONFLOYD MINE.

SIR,—It is certainly some little satisfaction to find that the shareholders in this mine have acknowledged the truth of my statements, after such violent letters have appeared against me from some of them through the columns of the Journal. In calling attention to the exaggerated reports, it was done through no ill-feeling to the mine, or any one of the company, but merely that the truth should appear in the Journal. When you see a large pile of poor stuff, with here and there a small piece of lead ore, as though placed upon it to deceive as to its real value, and also when I inform them that there are not now 10 tons of lead ore, I will leave the shareholders to put their own construction upon the matter, as to whether the parties were deceiving themselves or trying to deceive others. Last February twelvemonth they reported they had 25 tons, and could break as much as they wanted from ground then laid open, at a very little cost. By this time they ought to have more than 200 tons. I have already told them their stuff would not pay the cost of dressing, and I see no reason to alter my opinion. Abertyside, June 17. JAMES LESTER.

EAST CARADON MINE.

SIR,—I see some remarks made by Mr. J. Y. Watson upon my letter which appeared in the Journal of the 6th inst., respecting East Caradon Mine. Mr. Watson intimates that he will send you the truth respecting this mine, thereby implying that my statements are not accurate. I beg to say that the facts I stated in my letter were all communicated to me by one of the most experienced and certainly the most truthful mining agents in Cornwall; and who further informs me that the reserves of ore in the mine do not exceed 60,000, above the 70 ft. level, and the 80 ft. level will not be reached for eight months. It has long been the fashion to puff this mine, so as to sustain its market value at an exaggerated and unwarrantable figure. Wheal Seton, paying 7½ per cent. dividends, with the immediate prospect of paying at least 10 per cent., and with ends and winzes worth over 300l. per fathom, would at the present price, if divided into 6144 shares, the number in East Caradon, be now worth only about 15l. per share, whilst East Caradon is at the enormous price of 30l. per share, or double that of Wheal Seton, whilst its dividends, which for the future must be 10s. per share, or less, only give 6½ per cent. per annum. In other words, either Wheal Seton is at half the fair market value, or East Caradon is at more than its fair market value. East Bassett, at 90l. per share, is paying 13 per cent. dividend, and if divided into the same number of shares as East Caradon, would be selling at about 7l. 10s. per share, or one-fourth the market value of East Caradon, though actually paying double the amount of dividend per centum.

I should not have brought forward these remarks but for Mr. Watson's strictures on my former communication, the truth of which, however, he is utterly unable to dispute. June 16. R. M.

THE ST. AGNES DISTRICT—CROWAN CONSOLS.

SIR,—A great deal having been said lately about the merits of a property in the Crowan district, now re-working a London Company, under the title of the Crowan Consols Mining Company, I took the opportunity, while visiting the immediate neighbourhood, to endeavour to see the mine, and judge for myself as to the probabilities of the success held out by your many correspondents. On arriving there I was pleased to notice the good order and management that appeared everywhere, and which reflects credit upon the management. I went very carefully over the property, and all the intended plans of extensive operations were carefully pointed out by Capt. Paul and Seymour. It appears that the mines in the former working returned immense quantities of very rich ore, and from what I heard from persons I spoke to on the subject, there appears every probability that the new workings will be again raised to a high level of production. The confidence of the captain in its future success was expressed in language which carried conviction with it, and, although not inclined generally to believe all that mining men utter, yet I cannot help thinking the property is a most valuable one, and that the results in a few weeks will be very cheering to the shareholders. I spent some time on the mine, and afterwards conversed with many local shareholders I met, who appeared very sanguine respecting its career, and I quite agreed with them that there are many new mines, with not half its chance of great success, selling for large premiums in the London market. I afterwards visited the celebrated St. Agnes district, which has produced so many excellent rich mines, and will no doubt continue to do so for many years to come. I am glad to say that mining is looking up in this district, and I heard that active operations will be shortly commenced to work a set adjoining the Polgreen Mine, which is now working by Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, with very successful results. I shall refer to this district more particularly in another letter. I afterwards visited other mines in the neighbourhood, of which I shall also send you some information of interest to your readers.—St. Agnes, June 15. A SUBSCRIBER.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market has improved, and a fair amount of business appears to have been transacted during the week. This may, probably, be consequent on the fortnightly settlement, which took place on Tuesday. To provide for the "account," which was a rather heavy one in East Caradon, East Bassett, Seton, Chiverton, and a few others, large purchases were made; but, notwithstanding these arrangements, the former and latter were scarce for delivery, and the day passed off less satisfactory than desirable. The settlement will, no doubt, be finally closed by "making up" between "bulls" and "bears." The market has been somewhat quiet and weighty during the week, and in request, but it is hoped that a more steady and active demand will be secured, in consequence of a further advance in the price of tin, and a better standard for copper being anticipated. WHEAL SETON AND EAST BASSETT have vacillated very much, and left off unsettled. STRAY PARK, COOK'S KITCHEN, and CLIFFORD have been dealt in, with less changes. WEST FRANCES and SOUTH FRANCES shares have been acquired for, at former quotations. TINCROFTS are firmer, and in good request. CARN CAMORNE, NORTH FRANCES, and GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS have been done at nominal figures. WHEAL GREENVELLS have receded, and EAST GREENVELLS are in good demand, at advanced rates, arising from a reported improvement in the tin market. WHEAL URS are in request, and at higher prices; the latter has steadily advanced. EAST CARN BREA has been in good demand, in consequence of an improvement in the 30 ft. level east.—ILLOGANS are less enquired for.

DEVON GREAT CONSOLS and SOUTH CARADON are enquired for, but rather scarce at buyers' prices. EAST CARADON shares have largely dealt in, whilst the fluctuations have been numerous and heavy. Notwithstanding the conflicting private reports, there is every evidence of improvements in the several ends. WEST CARADON has receded, but several transactions have been effected. MARK VALLEY and LUDCOTT have been done at various prices, but the latter are more firmly than anticipated. EAST CARN BREA shares are heavily at present prices. HERODSFOT are firmer, and enquired for. MARY ANN and TRELLAWAY are a little weaker. NEW WHEAL MARTHA are progressively improving in price, the demand being good and the shares scarce. CHIVERTON have fluctuated very much during the week, but they have left off firm at present quotations. WHEAL EDWARD and EAST RUSSELL are without any particular change. DRAKE WALLS are not so firm. NORTH ROBERTS have been in good request within the last day or two. NORTH ROSEKERS are in demand, and slightly improved, but do not show much firmness. ROSEKERS are heavy at minimum quotations. NORTH TACKLE, NORTH DOCK, and NORTH CHIVERTON have been in fair demand, and in the latter several bargains effected. NORTH DONS continue flat. EAST ROSEKERS have been more steady at quoted price. WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes) and HARRIETT have been freely dealt in, but prices have fluctuated. GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE are in fair demand, and have realised higher figures. SITHNEY CARNKEALS are in good request, at advanced rates. WHEAL GRAYLES and EAST WHEAL GRAYLES are more freely dealt in. BASSETT and GRAYLES and WENDON CONSOLS are offered at lower prices. PROVIDENCE, MARGARET, and KITTY (Lanart), are sought for at present prices. BRYN GWIOWS have been in good demand, in consequence of an improvement in the shaft. WHEAL FORTUNE are freely dealt in.

EAST CARADON.—CHAIRER Lode. The 50 east is worth 15l. per fm., the 60 east (driving on the south part) is valued at 20l. per fathom; the 70 east is saving work; the 70 west is worth from 40l. to 45l. per fm.—New Lode. The 60 east is producing saving work; the 70 east is worth 15l. per fm., and the 70 west 15l. per fm. The sale of 450 tons at Truro yesterday (Thursday) realised 2135l. 13s., which, probably, will amount to 2250l. by overweight. Although the shares have declined through the mysterious agency of the market, there is little doubt but an improvement must take place when the several points in operation have been completed. The last sale was 450 tons, and the present sale has been as much, but for the accident of the machinery, which precluded the work from being hauled in time for the sampling. NEW WHEAL MARTHA: The 64 west is steadily improving, and the same level east is looking much better. The 52 east west has also improved during the past week. They have commenced a winze below the 40 in a good ore lode, some distance in advance of the 52 end, which will open up a long run or ore ground. It will take some days before they will be able to cut into the lode at the shaft, but there is no doubt of a good lode being there.

CHIVERTON.—Complaints have been made that the agents' reports received at the London office have been tampered with, by the abstraction of leading points, and furnishing less important ones in their stead. The shareholders who reside at a distance from the office have not generally any other channel of obtaining correct or official information than that supplied by the Mining Journal. If an inaccurate version be given it certainly implies some motive. As so much jobbing in shares is reported to be carried on between the officials at the mines and the offices in London, it behoves all interested in the property of mining to suppress such glaring and impure acts. To a casual reader the change of words, or the withdrawal of a portion of the agent's report, may be looked upon as of little importance. But it is contended that a correct copy, whether good or bad, is what all shareholders are entitled to. The substitution of the word "about" for "fair" (3 tons per fm.), &c., and the total abstraction of "with every appearance of improving," with other discrepancies, are matters too serious, and which no official is justified in making, and if not checked in time the evil will increase. A correct copy is demanded, otherwise the report of the captain becomes the garbled opinion of an interested party, which is not that required by the proprietary. Whatever the report may be, the shareholders have a right to know the truth, without any mutilation. It is to be regretted that this should have occurred during the absence of the duly authorised secretary, whose integrity would not have sanctioned such unjust interpolation. The lode in the 54 ft. level east maintains its size and character, although it is not so promising as the copper lode in the 52 ft. level west. The one level west presents more favourable appearances for an improvement than at any other period, the lode continuing 6 ft. wide, and yielding 3 tons per fm. The 73 ft. level end is poor at present; a good lode has gone down in the bottom and in the back for about 10 ft. long, leaving an impression that they have passed over the top of a run of ore ground. The shaft is not yet ready for sinking, but when ready they will resume operations on a fine course of ore, yielding 9 tons per fm. By telegram received this day (Friday) the lode in the 84 west is now worth 4 tons per fathom, and looking well for an improvement. The 84 east is from 6 to 7 ft. wide, and worth 6 tons per fathom.

EAST CARN BREA.—A telegram was received yesterday (Thursday) advising an improvement in the 60 east, on Middle lode, where it is worth 30l. per fm. for tin. This discovery has been seen confirmed, and that they have also an improvement in the winze sinking below the 50 ft. level, on the south lode, which is more productive, and better quality ore. GREAT WHEAL RUBY.—The recent discoveries made in this mine continue to maintain their value and importance, particularly in the bottom levels. The Black Dog lode bids fair to become of considerable value, and likely to lead to great results. The lode in the 50, lately cut, is of an extraordinary size, being full 15 feet wide, composed of innumerable branches of black oxide and yellow ore, with all the elements of a vastly productive lode at no great distance, the development of which is looked to with great interest. WHEAL UNITY.—These shares have been in good demand, and have gradually risen to the present price. The 30 east has improved, where they are desuing preparatory to taking it down; from what has been seen of the lode there is every reason to calculate on a good productive lode for copper. The 40 is being driven south in an excellent channel of ground, and we expect to cut the lode in a few days under

the grey ground in the 80; should it prove as expected there is reason to anticipate a good lode for copper.

TULVADDER.—No change has taken place in the 93 since last week, the lode continuing of the same value and character; the water is fast, which feature has always proved the harbinger of some great discovery. The ore now discovered is of a different description from any hitherto seen in the mine; and as the ore expected to have been cut in this level must be many fathoms north of this discovery, it is probably another lode, as a junction of lodes is reported to have been seen in the adit level, some 40 or 50 fms. west of this discovery. There is also another lode, carrying yellow ore, from which several tons of rich ore were raised in 1853 or 1854, but nothing done under the adit. Some few fathoms west of this discovery these lodes must form a junction, consequently something important is expected to come off in that direction shortly. The prospects generally are very favourable. By a communication received this morning (Friday) the 98 end is further improved both in size and value, and an important discovery had taken place in the 60 east during the night—a leader of ore in the end, at first not more than a finger's width, is now 7 in. This may probably lead to something more than ordinary, as they have gone over a splendid lode east of this discovery for 60 fathoms in length, in the adit the lode averaging 8 feet wide.

ST. JUST CONSOLS.—Having taken special notice of this property from the commencement, with a full conviction (based upon the reports and opinions of sound practical experience) of the ultimate success of the mine, if worked with judicious management, it is gratifying now to learn that the prospects are more than ordinarily encouraging; and as the account of recent discoveries is far greater than can be safely given without a full confirmation of the discovery made, it is timely discovery, soon be made, must always before the particulars can be furnished. The water-wheel, with eight heads of stamps, went to work on Monday last in a most satisfactory manner, with tinstuff on the floors sufficient for treble the number constantly in operation; whilst the accession of work calls for an additional number of heads immediately.

NANTWOS.—The discovery made here a short time since continues to look extraordinarily well, and the various opinions of the many practical agents who have been drawn to the scene by the widely-circulated reports of mining men generally leave little doubt of this being one of the great discoveries for some years. The lode is producing large quantities of rich lead ore; and they have commenced driving east and west upon its course, which will be taken down during the week. At surface they are actively engaged in making the necessary slides and floors adequate to the requirements of a productive and permanent mine. The ore is worth, by assay just received, 39 ozs. 19 dwts. of silver per ton of lead. JAMES LANK.

From Mr. GEORGE BATTERS.—The Market for Mining Shares, in the early part of the week, was extremely depressed; a rally has since set in, and the tendency is somewhat more favourable. The rise in the price of tin of 3l. per ton, and the more favourable appearance of the copper standard, have imparted confidence. It will, however, take time for the market to recover from the shock it has received in the collapse of price of East Caradon, and the greater prominent market mines. In a period of such depression the present that there are many shares of mining stock picked up at purely nominal prices, and that cannot fail to result in profit on investment. NORTH CHIVERTON, at 4½ to 4¾, exhibit a fall of 50 per cent. in six months, while the mine has actually improved; the 170 west is 10 ft. wide, worth 20l. per fm. The eastern ends are most promising; the sinking of the engine-shaft has been resumed; a new lode has been intersected in the 150, running south-west and north-east, and driving has been commenced on it. The sale of tin for the month realised 700l. 3s. 1d., being at the rate of 70l. 5s. per ton. The mine is most economically managed, and cannot fail to turn up another Tincroft. WHEAL SETON shares are selling for little money. This mine is working on the Carn Brea lode, and is favourably reported on. CHIVERTON shares can be picked up at 7 to 7½; it is in 3000 shares only, and with an unexpended cash balance of 4500l., and supply found in machinery, working on the same lodes, and immediately adjoining to the east the richest lead mine in Cornwall—viz., West Chiverton. In a short time the mine will be drained to the 80, and large returns of lead made. It would be difficult to find a speculation in Cornwall to compare to it for cheapness and prospects. It is far from improbable that in 12 months Chiverton will rival West Chiverton. EAST CARN BREA shares have improved to 8, consequent on the cutting of a good course of ore in the 60 end in price of East Caradon, and the greater prominent market mines. The new steam-stamps and steam-whim at the eastern mine will shortly be completed, and the mine placed in a position for permanent returns for an indefinite period. The shares in this mine are only 700, and the entirety of this property is selling for one-half the money that many miserable calling, spurious mines sell for. WEST TOLGUS is looking well, and deserves attention. TINCROFT shares continue steady, at 20 to 20½. The mine is looking well, and the award in the arbitration between Cook's Kitchen and this mine is likely to be settled in a few days. The money award to Tincroft is spoken of as 2000l., accompanied with certain privileges in the working of the mine. SITHNEY CARNKEALS shares have improved to 6, 6½. A discovery of tin has been met with in the 75, west of tin-roof shaft, worth 30l. per fm. The lode at Bounder shaft is valued at 14l. per fm. Importance is attached to the discovery, as it is a great distance from Bounder shaft, and on the same lode (Carnmeal lode) of Great Fortune. EAST BASSETT shares fell to 80, sellers, but have since rallied on buying orders. SETON shares have been comparatively steady, at 230 to 235. WEST CHIVERTON shares are quietly in good demand, at 22 to 22½; the lode has been cut in the 80, and is worth 40l. per fm.; there are other lodes to be intersected in the same cross-cut. The 70 ft. level end is worth 30l.; the rise in back of same 20l. The sale of ore for the month realised nearly 1600l. WEST CARADON is decidedly the richest and most profitable lead mine in Cornwall. EAST CARADON shares close steady, at 30 to 32. SETON shares have risen after hours to 236, buyers. EAST CARN BREA shares, 8 ½, 8 ¾. CORRE COFFER shares are in great demand, at 29 to 30. At the close of the market the tendency is decidedly more favourable.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN and QUENANGEN.—Charles Trelease, May 28: Quenangen, Lode E: In the 20 west the lode continues regular, but has not much improved for ore. In the bottom of this level, where a trial has recently been made, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with good dredge work disseminated through the matrix; altogether it presents a kindly appearance. The 15 ft. foot slope yields about ¾ tons of ore per fm., but the quality is low, owing to the abundance of hard capsels with which it is intimately intermingled. In the 10 west a change of strata has been met with, there being a plentiful intermixture of clay-slate, with floors dipping westerly; the lode carries well-defined walls, with nodules of purple ore intermixed. The Badden lode continues to yield from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fm., with much the same appearance as before. This last remark may also be applied to the tribute workings, and other parts of the concern where small trials are being made. RALPAS: Since the water has been in the 30 a part of the men there have been employed opening on a branch in the 20, near Monk's shaft, which yields some promising indications. The south-western lode, above No. 10, varies from 9 to 18 in. in width, and yields about 4 tons of ore per fm. The communication lately formed with the 10 has greatly improved the facilities for working this part of the mine, and the appearances lead us to expect that some good may yet be done here. The foot slope in the shallow adit north-west has somewhat fallen off, but the lode still looks very kindly, yielding 2 tons of good work per fm.—Old Mine: In the 5 ft. foot slope north the lode varies from 8 to 10 ft. in width, from 2 to 2½ tons of ore per fathom. In the bottom of this level the lode is very large, and highly quartzose. At present we are only carrying the footwall part, which yields some good paying work. In the foot slope, north of the rise, the lode is about 8 ft. wide, yielding 4½ tons of ore per fm., with a promising appearance. In the 10 ft. roof workings the lode looks much as before, being from 3 to 6 ft. in width, yielding 2½ to 3 tons of ore per fathom. The prospects continue encouraging in the 10 southerly, where the lode is over 4 feet wide, well mixed with grey work. The slope recently set in the side here yields 4 tons of ore per fm., and looks well. No material change to note in the other parts of the mine. The water is somewhat abated, but still inconveniently plentiful.—United Mines: Some good work is being raised from the branches by the side of the old 35 ft. workings, but their size are generally small. Ward's lode in the level north, is again rather disordered by cross-cutting, but it is still large, and yields some saving work. The pitchers on the lode are yielding some tolerably good work, but the quantity is less than that of last month. On this (Altan) side the prospects are much the same as for some time past, but Quenangen is not looking so satisfactory as desirable.

COPALPO.—Chco Mine, April 30: Estimated produce:—				
	Quantity.	Quality.	Price.	Amount.
First class dark ore	512	40	\$2-76½	\$3808-08
Second class ditto	864	20		
Third class ditto	224	15	8½	245-00
First class green ore	32	28	2	92-00
Second class ditto	224	15	8½	385-00
Third class ditto	128	15		
Total	1984			

The 60 ft. level, east of Price's Shaft: The lode in No. 1 chifton is 2 feet wide, producing some very good stones of ore. The 60 ft. level, No. 2 chifton, sinking west: The lode in this chifton is 3 ft. wide, 1 ft. of which is ore of about 18 per cent.; the ground by the side of the lode is very hard; should the ground become easier there is no doubt but that it will immediately make a bunch of ore. The slopes in the 60 are still looking very good, producing about 6 tons of ore to the fm. The 50 ft. level, No. 2 chifton, as sinking west, the lode in this chifton is 2 ft. wide, producing a little ore, but are not working any other lode in this part of the mine. The lode in the chifton in the eastern new ground is 1 ft. wide, but poor.—Western Sett: 20 ft. level: There is no alteration in the lode in the shaft since my last. We shall now commence to drive ends on the course of the lode at the bottom of this shaft. There is not much doing in the 10 ft. level, although we have a good many quintals of metal in this place yet to be extracted. New Ground: The lode in this chifton is 3 ft. wide, but poor at present.

EAST KONGSBERG.—D. T. Macdonald, June 5: South Sundes: The vein appears more kindly as we are getting out of the bands. During the week it has given a little schelders.—South Ramard: In the early part of the week the vein was nearly devoid of mineral, but since yesterday it is again giving good schelders.—Neues Gluck: We have been able to examine the level driven east from the principal sink this week, and find the present end is in strong fairlands, and the vein itself appears hopeful.—Stamping Mill: During the week, besides trying several experiments under Mr. Clement's guidance with the tailings from the old mill, we have also stamped 682 lbs. of schelders and 13 lbs. of millitars. The former yielded 41¼ ozs of native silver, and the latter 10½ ozs. The whole of our native silver and slimes will be sold to the Government smelting-house next week. The price and produce will be duly communicated to you.

LINARES.—June 6: West of Engine-shaft—South Lode: In the 95, driving west of Delgado's winze, the lode is worth 2½ tons of lead ore per fathom; it is more open than hitherto, and is now of a promising and productive character. In the 85 east, driving south, the water issues from the end with great violence. The lode in the 61, driving east of Isador's winze, is large, and yields good stones of lead. In the 61, driving west of Robie's winze, the lode consists chiefly of quartz and lead, of the latter worth 1 ton per fathom, and the ground is hard for driving. The lode in the 61, driving west of Crosby's shaft, is worth 2 tons of lead per fathom; it has somewhat improved lately, and is now very compact and firm.—East of Engine-shaft: The lode in the 65, driving east of Vidal's winze, is very large, composed of carbonate of lime and stones of lead. In the 85, driving east of cross-cut, the lode is firm, regular, and more productive than it has been for some time past, and is now worth 1 ton of lead per fathom. The 55, driving east of Patrio's winze, has opened a splendid run of ore ground during the past month, and the lode is worth 3 tons of lead per fm. The lode in the 85, driving east of Patrio's winze, north part, is large and open, consisting of decomposed granite and stones of lead. In the 85, driving east of Jalmo's winze, the lode is very wide and leads throughout, of the latter worth 1½ ton per fathom. In the cross-cut, driving north of the 85, the ground is still very hard. The lode in the 75, driving east of Gabriel's winze, is still large, but has very much declined in value.—North Lode: The 85, driving east of Taylor's shaft, and the 85, driving west of Ortega's winze, are communicated, and the men put to drive east of the said winze; the lode moderately productive. In the 75, driving east of Field shaft, the lode is large, consisting chiefly of calcareous spar, quartz, and lead ore, of the latter worth 1 ton per fathom. The cross-cut, driving south of the 75, is very hard. In the 75, driving north of the 65, we expect to intersect the main part of the cauter lode very shortly.—Shafts and Winzes: In the engine-shaft, sinking below the 95, there has

been a first-rate month's labour done. Crosby's shaft is being cut down at three different points—viz., from surface to the 30, 31 and 41, and at the 51. In Santano's mine, sinking below the 51, the lode is worth 1 ton of lead per fathom; the water is very quick. The 61 and 62 are home to it, and will be suspended for a short time. No. 129 mine, sinking below the 55, is going down in a very good lode; worth 2 tons of lead ore per fathom.—General Remarks: There is no material alteration in the tribute department beyond the wearing out of the very rich stopes between the 45 and 53. It requires an increased number of men to raise the same quantities of mineral in the deeper levels. There is a scarcity of surface labourers; but up to the present date we have suffered no actual inconvenience. The masons are getting on remarkably well with the engine-house at Crosby's. The beam-and was completed some days since, and the house will be finished very shortly. We estimate the raisings for June month at 400 tons.

CAPULA.—Capt. Bray, April 19: The adit level stope is now completed for the present, and the same men are employed stopping ground to the south, to communicate with the bottom of the shaft, and to open ground to serve as a plat (despacho). The stope in the north side of the shaft is finished, and that on the north side has been carried on about 600 yds; the remaining 400 yds contain double as much ground to break as the upper part contained, as it is now about 400 yds square, occupying nearly all the size of the shaft. I have eight men employed on it, and, if enabled to keep going, hope to have it finished in time for the next mail. From the branches going across this stope we have broken 24 bags of ore, some evidently of good quality, the larger portion I should judge rather low. These 24 bags will give 3 cars of clean ore. These branches appear to be converging towards the east, and that end of the shaft has a very promising appearance; the ground also is easy to drive. When the stope is finished we must drive a few yards eastward on these lodes or branches to finish the plat, then we can commence sinking the shaft, using a hand-pump made of wood for the drainage, which will do for a few yards. By the time that depth has been attained we shall be able to judge of the size drawing-lift that will be required to continue sinking with, as well as of the cheapest and most effective means of working it. I have suspended the cross-cut south from the Esperanza level, on account of the expense of the drainage, and will not be able to sink to the bottom of the shaft until the more important work connected with the shaft. At some future period it will be advisable to continue it. San Enrique has advanced this month 240 yds, at \$35 per vara; the ground has become harder, the price being now at the rate of \$40 per vara. We have broken 11 bags of ore from the north side of the level of good quality, and of a more formal and encouraging character than anything I have yet seen from Capula. We are evidently getting into ore ground, and, from the great width and general character of the vein here, I have good hopes of soon being able to report on respectable returns from this point. On Monday two men will be employed to blast a few holes in this deposit, to examine its character. My next will convey the report of what may be the result.—Santa Rosa de Janja: The ground has undergone a complete change, and has become much harder; we drive about 1/4 vara per week, as only a sufficient number of men are employed to keep possession of the mine until circumstances enable us to work it with more energy.

FORTUNA.—June 6: Canada Inco—West of Taylor's Engine-shaft: The lode in the 100, driving east of Clavel sump-wine, is worth 1/4 ton of lead ore per fathom; it is still very large, but has fallen off in value. In the 100, driving west of Addis's shaft, the ground is hard for driving. In the 100, driving west of Clavel sump-wine, the lode is worth 2 tons of lead ore per fathom, and the end has much improved since our last report. In the 90, driving west of Zamora's mine, the immense cross-course consists of hard ribs of granite, followed by soft bars of decomposed granite. The lode in the 80, driving west of Santa's mine, is gradually increasing in size and productivity. In the 70, driving west of Guillermo's mine, the lode is worth 1 1/2 tons of lead ore per fathom; this end, although opening valuable ground, is not so compact and firm as formerly. The lode in the 55, driving west of Salvador's mine, is small, and the ground hard for driving.—East of Taylor's Engine-shaft: In the 55, driving east of Morra's mine, the lode is small and poor, and the ground hard for driving. The lode in the 45, driving east of Munoz's mine, is yielding good stones of ore, but not enough to attach a value to. In the 30, driving east of Domingos's mine, the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom, and is split into several small branches.—Shafts and Winzes: Lowndes' sump-sinking, in the 45, is going down in a very good lode, worth 2 tons of lead ore per fathom. The water is much increased in this sink. In the 45, driving east of the 45, the lode is unproductive, and the ground hard. The lode in Cañuto's mine, sinking below the 45, is very small. Garcia's mine, sinking below the 20, is situated east of Bartolome's mine, and in advance of the 30. The lode in this mine is worth 1 1/2 tons of ore per fathom.—Los Salidos Mine: In the 75, driving west of Joaquin's mine, the ground is very hard. In the 65, driving west of Alcala's mine, we have intersected the lode on the west side of the cross-course; it is worth 2 tons of lead ore per fathom, and of a highly productive character. In the 55, driving west of Alcala's mine, the lode is worth 2 tons of lead ore per fathom, and is very compact and firm. In the 45, driving east of San Carlos's mine, the lode is very compact, and opening out rich tributary ground, worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the 30, driving west of San Carlos's mine, the lode is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. This has very much improved, and if we can keep clear of old workings we shall open a fine piece of ground in this direction.—East of Engine-shaft: The lode in the 75, driving east of Gregorio's mine, is worth 1 ton of lead ore per fathom, and is more regular in both its dip and bearing than formerly, but is not improved in actual value. In the 65, driving east of Coloman's mine, the lode is worth 2 tons of lead ore per fathom, and is very compact and firm. In the 55, driving east of Gine's mine, the lode is small and unproductive. In the 45, driving east of San Pablo's mine, the lode is very irregular, containing large stones of lead in the bottom of the end, worth 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 45, driving east of Miguel's mine, is worth 1/2 ton of ore per fathom, and the end is improved since our last report.—Shafts and Winzes: In Morra's engine-shaft, sinking below the 75, there has been an excellent month's work done. The lode in it is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom, being also large and very productive. Buena Amiga's shaft is also going down in a rich lode, worth 2 tons of lead ore per fathom. The lode in Baldoy's mine, sinking below the 45, is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom, and is small at this point. The mine is holed with the bore, and will be knocked through very shortly. The lode in Parra's mine, sinking below the 45, is worth 1/2 ton of ore per fathom—very small, and the ground hard. In Domingos's mine, sinking below the 65, the lode is spotted with lead, and water is very abundant. The lode in Visciano's mine, sinking below the 55, is worth 1 1/2 tons of lead ore per fathom; the ground is moderately easy for sinking, and the lode yielding good lumps of lead. In Sanchez's mine, sinking below the 65, the lode is very compact and firm, and worth 1 1/2 tons of lead ore per fathom. The tribute department in both mines is yielding the average quantity of mineral that we estimate for June month. The engine-house has been put to work in a most satisfactory manner, and the crusher also works remarkably well. The engine-house will be far enough advanced to receive the machinery by the time it arrives.

WEST CANADA.—Capt. Plummer, June 1: Copper Bay Mine: The 20, west of new engine-shaft, is holed to the winze which had been sunk below the 10, and the men are put to stoping from the winze, where the lode is worth 3 tons per fm. The stopes on the east of this shaft, both over and below the 10, are yielding 4 tons per fm. The stopemen at Palmer's have been engaged for the past fortnight putting in stulls, which they have just completed, and will immediately resume stoping. The 10, on the north branch, west of Palmer's, has again improved—it was very poor and small, but the lode has opened out, and is worth 1 1/2 tons per fm. The winze below the 10, on Fire lode, east of Palmer's, is being sunk with a good dip, and is yielding 3 tons to the fathom. The lode in the 10, on the south branch, west of Carmichael's mine, on the new lode, are yielding 3 tons per fm. We have just commenced sinking the winze-shaft west of Callings' Fire lode; the lode looks promising, and yields about 2 1/2 tons per fm.—Wellington Mine: Grenfell's shaft is being pushed on as fast as possible; the lode in it has not changed. Crase's shaft contains a lode worth 1 1/2 tons per fm., and is progressing favourably. The 10, west of this, is extended to the 14, which is shown on the plan, about 20 fathoms to the east of Mitchell's shaft. The men are now put to stoping below the 10, where the lode is worth 1 ton to the fathom. The stope on the east of this is without change. The stope in the 10, west of Grenfell's shaft, is yielding 3 tons to the fathom. The shaft contains a lode worth 4 to 5 tons to the fathom; the water, however, is much increased. We have stopped Knight's shaft, and the men are now putting in solars preparatory to stoping. The water continues at this point unabated, and the lode is unchanged. In the 10, the Fire lode, west of Grenfell's, is not so good; it is divided into parts, and is much disordered. We expect that we shall reach the lode very soon, when we shall put these men to stoping also. The stopes below the 10, west of Grenfell's, on the same lode, are yielding about 2 1/2 tons per fm., and are favourable in appearance. The tribute pitches are not changed worthy of remark.

CENTRAL AMERICAN.—Alotepoque, April 25: Our mining operations have suffered somewhat from the many fast days in the present month, which have also affected in some measure our returns of ore.—San Pantaleon Mine: Cornelia engine-shaft has been sunk from the 30 fm. level, under adit, a further distance of 1 fm. 1/4 ft., at 22 1/2 lbs. per fathom; the lode, which is 20 in. wide, continues to yield a fine good size ore, and has a most promising appearance. Having taken advantage of the Holy Week, this shaft has been thoroughly repaired from San Vicente level to surface, from which point the old timber had become very rotten and insecure. There are still some five sets of new-sawn timber more required, which will be put in at once, when the shaft will be in good repair throughout. Williams's, or new eastern shaft, has been sunk by six men, 6 yds, at \$18 per vara. The ground is a little more favourable for sinking, and the water has not increased since last month. The shaft is now down 11 1/2 fathoms from surface, so that by the end of May it will have attained the depth of 15 or 16 fathoms, from which point we should recommence a cross-cut being driven out south to reach the new adit. We have commenced a new stope from the back of this level during the month on the eastern side of No. 2 cross-course, where the lode is 16 inches wide, composed of gossan and quartz, with a branch of ore against the footwall, which will produce from 3 to 4 cwt. per fathom of fair quality. The ground stands whole from this point up to San Damaso.—San Juan, or 10 fm. level under Dolores: In No. 6 stope from the back of this level, east of the cross-course, the lode is 20 in. wide, and has produced 6 cwt. of good quality silver ore per fathom; at present, however, it is not looking so well. In No. 7 stope, from the back of the same level, the lode is 2 feet wide, and has produced from 4 to 5 cwt. of good quality silver ore per fathom. This lode has also fallen off somewhat of late, and new stopes have been commenced from the back of this level, called No. 8, which extends east from No. 7 as far as No. 3 cross-course; here the lode is about 20 in. wide, and worth from 12 to 15 cwt. of rich silver ore per fathom.—San Ricardo, or 20 fm. level under Dolores: Six men have driven the level east from No. 2 cross-course 5 1/2 yds, at \$10 per vara; the lode in the present end is rather small, but still continues to produce about 3 cwt. of good quality silver ore per fathom. The same level, west from Cornelia engine-shaft, has been advanced by four men and two boys, 5 1/2 yds, at \$9 per vara; the lode at this point has become larger, and is better defined than it has been for some months past, being composed of flocon and calc-spar, mixed with muddle. This end is now within 7 fathoms of Taylor's engine-shaft. In No. 1 stope, in the back of this level, east of No. 2 cross-course, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 5 cwt. of low quality silver ore per fm. The lode in No. 2 stope, from the back of the same level, is 18 in. wide, producing a little good saving work, and has a most promising appearance. In No. 3 stope, from the back of the same level, the lode is 2 feet wide, and worth from 6 to 7 cwt. of good quality silver ore per fathom. We have commenced opening up another new stope, called No. 4, which will extend from No. 3 to No. 4 winze, sunk from the level above; here the lode is 18 in. wide, and producing 7 to 8 cwt. of rich silver ore per fathom.

San Felipe, or 30 fm. level under Dolores: Six men have driven the cross-cut north towards the heated portion of the main lode a further distance of 11 1/2 yds, at \$13 per vara, leaving some 11 yds more to drive to reach the vein, which we hope will be accomplished by the end of May.—San Antonio Deep Adit: Six men have driven this level east in a direct course by lines towards the shaft 6 1/2 yds, at \$20 per vara; the ground is not so hard in this end as it was formerly.—San Antonio Mine: Elery's shaft has been sunk 4 yds; the lode in this pozo is not so large as it has been, now 1 foot wide, composed of gossan and calc-spar, producing a little silver ore of low quality. San Ramon, or new deep adit, has been driven east a further distance of 10 1/4 yds, at \$7 1/2 per vara; the lode, which is 15 in. wide, is without ore of value, although a more promising-looking vein can scarcely be seen, composed of a rich gossan and calcareous spar, mixed with a little blende and iron pyrites. We have had three men stoping on the eastern side of Elery's shaft, and about 9 fathoms under San Luis level, a part of the month, where they have broken several tons of ore, with a ley of 32 ozs. of silver per ton.—Santa Rosalia Mine: Four men have driven the end east from the new south cross-

cut 6 1/2 yds, at \$8 1/2 per vara; here the lode is 15 in. wide, and continues to present good indications.

May 2: Upwards of 101 tons of ore (averaging about 90 ozs. of silver per ton) were returned in April. Taking into consideration a marked falling off in the productiveness of the stopes, and the harder nature of the ground in some of them, we look on this return as being very satisfactory. I am glad, however, to observe a decided improvement in the stopes situated in the back of San Ricardo level; I trust, therefore, that during this month their yield will be increased considerably. At the hacienda de San Jose 132 tons of ore were reduced, and produced amalgam containing, per estimate, about 500 lbs. of silver.

ST. JOHN DEL REY.—The directors have received, by telegram from Lisbon, the following advice, dated Morro Velho, May: Produce for April, 38,582 ozt.; cost for ditto, 96687; profit for ditto, 50101. Produce, eleven days of May, 13,355 ozt.; yield, 6567 ozt. per ton.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ATLAS.—J. Warren, June 17: White's shaft is sunk 4 feet under the 35, and the lode is daily improving. We have not taken down any lode in the eastern end, nor yet in the stopes, since I last wrote you, consequently there is no change to notice.

BACITOR.—W. Hosking, June 18: The ground in Prosper engine-shaft is at present much harder than it has been, it is, however, satisfactory to find that it does not affect the size nor regularity of the lode, which is still about 2 feet wide, though not quite so productive as before. We are extending our line of flat-rods from this to the western shaft, in which the ground is so far as to admit of very rapid sinking; this we are pushing on with all possible speed, in order to get down under the Pixey pits, or ancient workings, the extent of which leads to the inference that the ancients must have made very considerable returns from them; and to strengthen the probability of a continuance, we find there are two conical cross-courses in proximity with each other, crossing the lode at this point. We have a considerable part of our force here driving in shallow adit to the shaft, erecting which, which is now just complete, and doing other work, necessary to facilitate the main point.

BILLINS.—F. Evans, June 17: We have repaired the breakage of the engine completed the drum for drawing, and everything will now be put in full progress.

BOSCAWEN.—T. Trelease, R. Giles, June 16: The lode at Hunter's shaft, sinking below the 70, is 15 in. wide, producing tons of ore. The lode in the 70, west of said shaft, is still split in two branches, about 5 ft. apart, each about 5 in. wide, producing copper ore, together worth 101. per fm., and likely to improve. The lode in the 70, west of Kite's shaft, is 15 in. wide, containing stones of ore. Finding the water decreasing in the 60 bottom, we have, with the aid of a force-pump, drained the eastern portion of it, and find the water still coming from the west; we are, therefore, led to think that the eastern ground is now drained. We now purpose putting in a dam to raise the western water to the 60, which will be done in 24 hours. This, if we succeed, will enable us to sink two winzes on the bunch of ore. We can, however, at once commence sinking one, about 10 fms. west of the 70 end, where the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth, for 6 ft. in length, 301, or 451. for 9 ft., which length we intend carrying the winze, and, should we succeed, the other is equally productive. The lode in the 60, driving west of Hunter's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing a little ore, but not to value. We have communicated the No. 1 winze, sinking below the 80, with the rise, and purpose setting the ground on tribute. The lode in No. 2 winze, sinking below the 50, is 1 ft. wide, worth 61. per fm. No other change to notice since our last report.

BOTTLE HILL.—J. Eddy, June 16: South Lode: We are still driving east of cross-cut in our adit level, and I am happy to say the lode still holds its size—3 ft. wide, and producing good work for tin; the lode in bottom of the level is producing good work for copper ore. We are getting on very favourably with sinking the shaft: the lode here appears to be disordered by the cross-course, but producing some good work for tin; should the ground continue as easy as we now have it, I hope to get the shaft down this 11th of the same day. The men are making good progress; at present we have not met with any lode. We intend to drive in a direct line, which will be 18 fathoms less to drive than the level above. The lode in the 40, west of winze, is without alteration, yielding 10 cwt. of lead per cubic fathom. The stopes in back of same level are worth 25 cwt. per fathom. The stopes in back of the 27 will yield from 8 to 10 cwt. per fm. We intend on Saturday to sample 55 tons of lead ore, for sale on Tuesday, the 50th inst.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, June 18: We have been obliged to suspend sinking the engine-shaft on account of an increase of water; the men would not continue it any longer. The weight of water above us had forced through the divisions of ground, or caused me to place the men to drive towards the lode, and the shaft; therefore, necessity obliged us to suspend the shaft, and the lode 4 fathoms above the bottom of it, where the water is increasing as we progress, and, consequently, draining the old works above us. I think if the present ground continues we shall intersect the lode in less than three weeks, which will thoroughly drain the water and afford us good ventilation as well. Independent of this we can sink a winze on course of the lode, where it is very promising, and will produce lead ore to commence upon, which, no doubt, will rapidly improve in depth. Sinking of the shaft will be resumed the minute the water is sufficiently drained. I believe we shall get something soon that will buy up the spirits of the shareholders.

BULLER AND BASSET UNITED.—S. S. Bice, June 15: We have an improvement in the 80 east, the ground is easier for working, and the lode looks more promising, not having so much iron mixed up with it, and containing a kindly looking quartz, pebble, muddle, and occasional stones of copper ore. In the 60 west the prospects are looking more cheering; the lode contains skookan, quartz, chlorite, and a little copper ore. In the cross-cut south, in the 80, we have a hard bar of ground crossing the country, which chiefly consists of capel, with detached portions of granite embedded in it; this may prove to be the capel accompanying the south lode, and we are strengthened in this opinion from having an additional quantity of water issuing from the ground.

BURREN (LEAD AND CALAMINE).—T. Delahanty, June 15: No. 1 shaft has been sunk 2 fms. 2 ft. during the month, at a gross cost of 101. 10s. per fm. You have in the bottom of this shaft, now at the depth of 19 fms., a lode 3 ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime and fluor-spar, with rich stones of lead, and specks of copper ore—a most promising lode, with a small inclination to dip east; the ground is looking better, and I would not be surprised should we come on long on a grand deposit of mineral. The adit end has been driven 3 fms. 3 ft. during the month, at a gross cost of 61. 10s. per fm. Barrat's shaft, south of the set, has sunk 3 fms. during the month, at a gross cost of 101. 10s. per fm. You have in the bottom of this shaft a lode of about 20 in. wide, composed of fluor-spar, with some occasional stones of lead and calc-spar. The ground to the south-west of this lode is loose, and to which point the lode is yielding to dip, and the most promising feature is that adjacent to, on the same course, you have a large wallow, which is a never-failing indicator of large deposits of ore; in fact, nothing can be more promising than your position in both shafts, and if you do not open in a grand deposit of mineral in one and both within a short time, very little faith can be placed on the most promising appearances.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, June 16: The engine-shaft is sunk 80 fms. below surface diagonally, to drive south to the cross-cut from the bottom of the shaft, which is extended 2 fms.; we have driven through a branch 10 in. wide, carrying kindly pebble and spots of ore; but in sinking below the 65 we found, at 6 fms. deep, that the engine lode went out of the shaft, in consequence of it having taken nearly a perpendicular direction; there is, therefore, a great probability of the main part of the engine lode being yet a little further south; the cross-cut is being urged on to prove this as far as possible. As there is a long piece of unexplored ground from our present workings to the southern boundary, through which some of the most productive lodes are supposed to pass, and by a continuation of the cross-cut in the 80 these lodes would be intersected by it near the junction with the hills. Judging from analogy, there is no reason to doubt but that the same good results would be obtained here by extending the cross-cut spoken of as having been met with in the neighbouring mine, where the lodes have been intersected under similar circumstances—that is to say, at the foot of the granite hills near such junctions. We, therefore, purpose to force on the 80 cross-cut in the direction mentioned, which I consider to be a good speculation at this depth. There are three lodes within 30 fms. of the shaft, and, doubtless, several others will be met with by driving further south on the cross-course. The men employed at this shaft are now engaged in driving a shaft, and casing below the 65; we hope to have this work completed and commenced in the 80 in a few days, when we shall begin to sink below this level for trip-plat and deposit. In the 80, as we tend to push on the cross-cut by six men, and open on the 80 as soon as intersected without delay. The driving the 65 east, on the engine lode, is suspended, and the men put to sink a trial winze below the 65, where the lode yields good stones of ore. Looking at the improved appearance this lode shows in the 65, when compared with the level above (the 54), and if it continues to improve in depth in the same ratio, we may then reasonably expect a good productive lode in the 80, as soon as fairly opened on the cross-course. The lode in the 65, where the winze is sinking below the 65, on the cross-course, about 30 fms. south of shaft, is sunk 6 fms. In the 40 south we have been driven up to effect a communication with the cross-cut in the 80 by the lode, and thereby prevent delay in extending south for want of air. The 65, on the main lode, is driven west of cross-cut 6 fathoms; the lode shows spots of ore, but as there is a cross-course about 2 fms. further west, we cannot expect any great improvement here for a short time to come. The Menadue lode is extended 44 fms. in the 65; throughout this driving the lode has been large, and spotted with ore, but not rich. Taking into consideration the very favourable indications this lode showed at the 54, it has hitherto not proved so well in depth as one might reasonably expect; we are, however, still forcing on the end, by six men, hoping to meet with a change for the better further east. The ground near the Menadue lode, going west, is very hard, and consequently is slow of progress and expensive; I therefore think it will be best to suspend this end for the present, and open on the lodes when intersected in the 80 fm. level, or deepest part of mine, as speedily as possible.

CENTRAL MINERA.—W. Davies, June 18: In the west shaft the ground has become harder for progress. We have come to strong beds of dark limestone; the water has very much increased since the late falls of rain. A few yards further sinking will put us deep enough to put out a cross-cut to intersect the branch of lead running through the Apatite Mine into our set.

CROWAN CONSOLS.—J. Seymour, June 17: We are still progressing with the different parts of the work as fast as possible. The water was forked at the D shaft on Monday morning last, but as yet we have not been able to get into the level, there being a great deal of timber and other stuff in the shaft blocking up the level, which we find to be only 15 fms. below the adit; we think the level is clear of water, as the lift slipped down to the bottom between the timber; the sumpmen in this place are employed at dividing and casing down the shaft, others in fixing the horse-whim to draw up the stuff. As soon as we can see the lode in the level you shall have the result of our inspection. Some men are employed in clearing the shaft on the course of the lode to get at the 10, to inspect the lode there; and if there be any truth in reports, we shall find some good ore ground there. I have found some very fine stones of yellow copper and tin in the stuff coming up out of this shaft. The shaftmen at Ward's shaft are making rapid progress in sinking, much faster than we expected; they have sunk in eight days 3 fathoms 6 inches; the ground is altered for the better, and is quite mineralised.

CWMBRANE.—June 18: The 40, driving north of engine-shaft, is improving in appearance; the lode is now 2 1/2 ft. wide, producing good stones of lead ore, but not sufficiently regular to estimate the produce. In the 40 south we have been cross-cutting the lode west full 2 fms., and have not yet got to the footwall; it is letting out a great deal of water, and producing good lumps of lead ore. We hope we shall be able to give you a better report of this part of the mine in our next. The tribute pitches are producing about the same quantity as last reported on, and the men earning good wages.

DALE.—R. Nines, June 18: During the past week we have cut the hitchers for eastern bearers, and have sunk the shaft 4 1/2 ft.

DEEP LEVEL.—June 18: We are putting in a lift of pumps in the shaft, the water having increased considerably. We shall commence boring on Saturday, and hope to go on without further hindrance.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, June 16: The 12 is driven east of Ley's shaft 7 fathoms; the lode is producing stones of ore; we have also commenced driving west with a full pane; the winze in the bottom of the deep adit level is worth 4 tons of ore per fathom.—William and Mary: The lode in the 22 west is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom; one stope in the bottom is worth 4 tons; the lode in the winze east of 12 is worth 4 tons, and the lode in the winze sinking below the 10 fathom level is worth 5 tons per fathom.

DRAKE WALLS.—T. Gregory, June 18: In the 102 fathom level, east of Mathew's shaft, the branches are worth 61. per fm. for tin. The 92 fm. level east is suspended for the time, and the men placed in the western mine. The branches in the 60 fm. level, west of Brenton's shaft, are worth 151. per fm., and there are indications of being near the western cross-course. In the 50 fathom level, west of Brenton's and west of the cross-course, we have intersected a portion of the branches, which are producing good work, worth full 141. per fm. The branches in the 40 fm. level, west of Brenton's, are worth 181. per fm.; but there are yet more branches standing to the north, which will be taken down as the stopes advance. Hooper's rise continues worth 141. per fm., and better progress is being made towards the winze sunk below the adit. We have no change to notice in the 70 cross-cut north since last report. The two-yearly contract for the supply of crusher-rolls, spindles, and driving-shafts having been taken by the Tavistock Iron Company, we have been obliged to take out all old castings and put in new for each crusher, which are again in full work, and we hope we shall have no further delay.

EAST CARADON.—J. Secombe, June 17: Causton Lode: The 50 east is worth 151. per fm. The 60 east, driving on the south part, is worth 201. per fm. The 70 east produces saving work. The 70 west is worth from 401. to 451. per fm.—New Lode: The 60 east produces saving work. The 70 east is worth 81. per fm. The 70 west is worth 151. per fathom.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, June 18: We have an improvement in the 60 fm. level east, on the middle lode, which is worth 30 fm. fm.; also a good lode of ore in the winze sinking below the 50, on the south lode.

EAST CLOGAU.—K. Roberts, June 16: In St. John's No. 1 level the progress last week was 7 ft. 6 in.; the lode is daily becoming more compact as we proceed. In St. John's No. 2 level the progress was 5 ft.; the lode still looks well. In St. John's cross-cut our progress was 5 ft.; the ground is hard to cut.

EAST DYLLIFFE.—J. Evans, June 16: The shaftmen are getting on well with the engine-shaft; they are down 1 fm. from the bottom of the deep level; the ground is getting harder, and judging from such change of the ground, I consider it a very satisfactory sign, and believe from the present appearance the former reports will be found correct, and that the lode will turn out from 251. to 301. worth of ore per fathom. The tribute pitches are improving, and turn out a fair quantity of ore. We have 20 tons of ore ready for market.

EAST GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennett, June 17: The lode in the engine-shaft sinking below the 55 is from 2 to 2 1/2 feet wide, producing very good ore, worth 6 tons per fm.; this is, indeed, a kindly and very desirable point. The lode in the 55, west of cross-cut, is 1 ft. wide, producing some good ore; indeed, there is a nice branch of ore towards the bottom of the level, and the lode appears to be improving as we open on it. To-day we have set to drive east of the cross-cut at 31. per fm., and we hope in a few days to be able to report more fully upon this part. The lode in the 55 west is small. The lode in the 45, west of the cross-course, is from 1 ft. to 18 in. wide, producing some very good crystalline grey, yellow, and black ore, improving, and which will now pay for driving, therefore opening tribute ground. The ground in the 45 cross-cut is very favourable for driving, and letting out more water, hence we think we are approaching a lode; we may remark that lately we have passed through several branches, which are dipping flat towards the last lode, and which will make a junction about 2 or 3 fms. below the 55, a favourable object. The lode in the 55, west of cross-course on the middle lode, is about 1 ft. wide, and producing some very good ore, worth about 1 ton per fm., and which will work at 9s. or 10s. in 11. The lode in the 45, west, on the main lode, is from 18 in. to 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, pebble, and gossan, and producing some very good tin. In a stope below the 45 west the lode is worth 101. per fm. The stope above the 45 west is worth 101. per fm. for copper and tin about 101. per fm. The lode in the 35 east is not so large as it has been, composed principally of prlan and gossan, and as this end is advanced some 50 fms. from the shaft we are thinking to suspend it for the present, and to place the men to open east in the 45, on the counter, which we calculate will be opening tribute ground. We would beg to remark that our prospects at this mine have considerably improved of late, and that they hold out great hopes of success.

—Telegram: June 19: The shaft lode taken down is producing full 6 tons per fm and looking very promising.

EAST GUNNS LANE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.—J. Phillips, June 18: We are taking down the lode in the 35 fathom level; the lode is large, and worth, as far as seen, 1 1/2 tons of ore per fm.; but, not having taken down the whole of it, we cannot state its full value. Gard's shaft is still sinking in favourable ground, and the men are making good progress. The late rains have caused an increase of water, and we have abstained from taking down the lode at present, fearing it would produce a further influx. In the 12 fathom level the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of muddle, spar, prlan, and stones of rich yellow ore, but not in sufficient quantity to value—a very promising end. The deep adit presents the same favourable characters as when last reported on.

EAST JANE.—J. Secombe, June 16: We sampled yesterday two parcels of lead ore, as follows: No. 1, 16 tons; No. 2, 12 tons; the parcels for which will be received by June 23. We find that the branch cut in the stope, in the back of the 14 south, is a part of the lode, there being a horse of killas, about 6 feet wide, between it and the lode, and as we consider it can be taken away to greater advantage on tribute than tutwork, we shall, therefore, arrange to work it in that way. In the 14 south the lode is poor, and letting out more water. We have discontinued the driving, and shall put the men to drive west under the stope to prove whether the branch above referred to continues in depth. The other points of operation are without alteration.

EAST MARGARET.—R. James, W. Williams, J. H. Birch, June 18: In the 57, east of engine-shaft, the lode is worth 101. per fathom. In the 57 west the lode is worth 141. per fathom. In the 77 east the lode is small, and not producing sufficient tin to value. In the 77 west the lode is worth 61. per fathom. In the 67 west the lode is yielding low-price tin stuff. In the winze in the bottom of the 67 west the lode is worth 101. per fathom. In the 67 east the lode is worth 61. per fathom. In the 67, west of cross-cut, east of engine-shaft, the lode is producing tin stuff of low quality. In the 87 east the lode is of good appearance, and worth 101. per fathom. In the 47 east the lode is worth 61. per fathom. We set on Saturday last seventeen pitchers, to thirty-six men, at an average tribute of 151. per fm.

EAST ROSEWANE.—J. James, June 18: The lode at Hallett's shaft is a little disordered by the slide, consequently declined in value since last reported, now worth 151. per fm.; when we get under this slide we hope the lode will resume its former value. In the 65 east the lode is small and unproductive. In the rise over the 65 east the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 141. per fathom. In the 65 west the north branch is from 6 to 8 in. wide, worth 51. per fm. In the stope over the 65 west the lode is 9 inches wide, worth 101. per fm. In the stope below the 55 east the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 141. per fm. In the sump-wine, sinking below the 65 west, the lode is 1 foot wide, worth 201. per fm., and promising further improvement. In the 45 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 131. per fm. The stope over the 45 west, east of sump-wine, is worth on an average about 201. per fm.; the stope over the same level, west of the sump-wine, are worth, average value, 151. per fm. We calculate to sample on Tuesday next 120 tons of our usual quality ore.

EAST TRESKERRY.—J. Nancarrow, June 13: The 55 west is still very wet, and the lode is improving; it is now 1 1/2 ft. wide, which is larger than we have ever seen it before in this level, and yields excellent stones of ore. We are stoping down the west end of the winze below the 40, where we are breaking some good work for ore. There is very little lode taken down in the back of the 40 since last week. The 40 north and the 55 present no alteration worthy of notice.

EAST WHEEL FORTUNE (SHIMNEY).—R. Roberts, June 18: The deep adit level is now within 2 fms. of the shaft, and we expect will be under it in the course of a fortnight. On the north lode we are obliged to suspend operations until the shaft is communicated for ventilation.

EAST WHEEL MARTHA.—J. Richards, June 16: Preparations are being made for sinking the engine-shaft with all speed, and as the ground is congenial for mineral, and easy for exploring, good progress will be made. I have taken the liberty to ask Mr. W. Matthews, of Tavistock, engineer, to go to the mine with me, to see as to the best spot for the shaft, and which end of the shaft shall be devoted for drawing stuff, &c., as not to interfere with the movements of the engine when fixed.

EAST WHEEL RUSSELL.—J. Goldworthy, June 18: Homersham's shaft is in regular course of sinking below the 120 fathom level, in favourable ground for progress. In Maynard's cross-cut, in the 120 fm. level, driving north, the ground is a little more spare for progress. In the 120 fm. level, west of Maynard's cross-cut, the part of the lode carried is 4 feet wide, composed of capel, iron, prlan, quartz, &c. In the 120 fm. level, east of Maynard's cross-cut, the part of the lode carried is 4 feet wide, composed of capel, iron, prlan, quartz, and produces some stones of red oxide of copper ore. In the 120 fm. level, east of Maynard's cross-cut, the part of the lode carried is 4 feet wide, composed of capel, iron, prlan, quartz, &c. In the 120 fm. level, east of Maynard's cross-cut, the part of the lode carried is 4 feet wide, composed of capel, iron, prlan, quartz, &c. In the 120 fm. level, east of Maynard's cross-cut, the part of the lode carried is 4 feet wide, composed of capel, iron, prlan, quartz, &c. In the 120 fm. level, east of Maynard's cross-cut, the part of the lode carried is 4 feet wide, composed of capel, iron, prlan, quartz, &c. In the 12

ing below the 40, about 17 fms. west of Hodges' shaft, as well as the 50 end west. The time for developing the mine has been but trifling up to to-day, and the ground explored is only a few fathoms, and from the ground in the ends not requiring more than 81. per

fm. for driving, it cannot be considered a costly lode for developing. The mine sinking 25 fms. east of Hodges' shaft, below the 24, is down nearly 11 fms., and the lode is small and poor. We have removed the same mine to clear up a winze below the 24, which is 10 fms. west of shaft, and from the ground wrought in the back of the 40, just under the said winze, we think it is well proved that the ground would be worked by tributaries. At present there are only three pitches, working by six tributaries, but the ground we are now driving through when holed by winzes will lay open several pitches. In future we purpose employing the six sumpmen to put in the skip-road as soon as the timber is prepared for fixing, but until that is done they will drive the 50 end west; also continue sinking the winze below the 40, by four men; likewise drive the 40 end west by four men, as well as the 23 end west, to drive by four men and four men to sink the winze west of the shaft, below the 24, to communicate to the old workings in the back of the 40. The number is 22 men employed on the work, but probably, in another month the sumpmen would be put to sink Hodges' shaft below the 50, to open new ground, and as the granite looks favourable for mineral, depth must be the object, as well as prosecuting the before-mentioned bargains. In carrying out the before-mentioned work, the labour cost will be 150¢ per month; the merchants' bills 75¢ per month. The above has no reference to tributaries, or ores broken by them, which we will assume will occasion but trifling profit or loss, therefore we omit it. After the skip-road is fixed in Hodges' shaft the merchants' bills will be less. In conclusion, we would remark that since we have taken the workings to carry out everything has been prosecuted with vigour, and from the general character of the ends now driving we believe that the mine is well deserving of a trial, and likely to repay the adventurers for their outlay. It has been a rich producing district for copper ore, and a good mine once discovered is likely to be a permanent and profitable property.

SOUTH CARADON WHEEL HOOPER.—Wm. C. Cook, June 13: We are not yet through the elvan course in the 90 cross-cut north; it is about the same for progress as when last reported. The heads are again coated with mud, very similar to what we had the first 2 fms. after cutting into the elvan; this I think indicates our near approach to the granite.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, June 13: Tutwork Setting: The flat-rod shaft to sink below the 88, by six men, at 15¢ per fathom. The 108 cross-cut to drive north of the flat-rod shaft, by six men, at 9¢ per fathom. The 108 cross-cut to drive north of the flat-rod shaft, by six men, at 5¢ per fathom. The 88 cross-cut to drive north of the new shaft, by six men, at 7¢ per fathom. The 78 to drive east of the new shaft, by four men, at 8¢ per fathom. The 68 to drive west of the cross-cut, on the north lode, by six men, at 12¢ per fathom. The rise in the back of the 68, on the north lode, by six men, at 8¢ per fathom. The winze to sink below the 68, on the north lode, by four men, at 13¢ per fathom. The winze to sink below the 68, on the old lode, by two men, at 6¢ per fathom. The 68 to drive east of the new shaft, by six men, at 4¢ per fathom. The 58 to drive east of the new shaft, by four men, at 6¢ per fathom. The rise in the back of the 58, by two men, at 7¢ per fathom. The 58 cross-cut to drive north of the new shaft, by four men, at 9¢ per fathom.

SOUTH CRENNER.—E. Chegwinn, June 16: In the 124, driving west of flat-rod shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of copper ore, worth about 9¢ per fm.; the lode in this end is not looking so well. In the 124, driving east of flat-rod shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. In the 105, driving east of the flat-rod shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore, worth 11¢ per fm. In the 105, driving west of flat-rod shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore, worth about 7¢ per fm. Our tribute pitches are unchanged.

SOUTH DARRING.—J. Bonny, June 16: The lode in the 80 east is 2 feet wide, valued at 10 cwt. of ore per fathom. The lode in the 70 east is small, containing a little ore, but enough to value. I have placed the men to stop the back of this level, to see if the ore which has been previously passed through holds up or not. The lode in the 60 east is 3 ft. wide, consisting of a good clay-alate, carbonate of lime, lead and copper ore, which we save for dressing; the lode at this point presents a promising appearance, good progress is being made in clearing out the 40 end west; I hope by to-morrow morning to be able to see the end. The lode in the 30 west is much of the same character and value as last reported, value at 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 20 end over the back continues to yield 1 ton of copper and about 6 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 20 west is 2 ft. wide, consisting of clay-alate, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, valued at 6 cwt. per fathom; an improvement is anticipated. There is no particular change to notice in any other part of the mine.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, June 17: In the rise in the back of the 50, against the flat-rod shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the flat-rod shaft, sinking under the 12, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom; in these two points we have now about 8 tons of lead ore to surface and 2 tons more broken down. The lode in the 10 end over the back continues to yield 1 ton of copper and about 6 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the 20 west is 2 ft. wide, consisting of clay-alate, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, valued at 6 cwt. per fathom; an improvement is anticipated. There is no particular change to notice in any other part of the mine.

SOUTH EXMOUTH.—J. P. Nicholls, G. Maund, June 17: The plunger-lift is fixed complete to the 60, and was set to work on Thursday last. The 60 fm. level cross-cut is driven 7 fms.; we expect to intersect the east lode in about a fortnight from this time. The west lode in the 40 is the entire width of the end, consisting principally of white iron and quartz, yielding occasional good stones of lead, and showing strong indications for an early improvement. The lode in the back of the level, north of Rodda's rise, will yield from 12 to 14 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the back of the 45, north of main cross-cut, will yield 10 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the 45 end south is full 6 ft. wide, consisting of a beautiful gossan, that cannot fail to produce large quantities of lead under it, or in its vicinity. The 30 south, over, is also being driven through a strong lode, consisting of gossan and barytes; the cross-cut being driven from the 30 north, on west lode, to intersect the east lode, has passed through some small branches, and we expect to reach the lode shortly.

SOUTHTRIDGE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, June 18: In the 50, west of the ventilating shaft, the lode continues large (9 ft. wide), composed of carbonate of copper, iron, and occasionally stones of ore. In Stancombe's slope, in the back of the 50, west of Williams' rise, on No. 2 south lode, the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 40, west of John's cross-cut, on No. 2 south lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 1 ton of good ore, or 10¢ per fathom. In Stanton's cross-cut north, at the 50 east, the ground is favourable for progress. In the 40 east, and east of Gilbert's cross-cut, on No. 1 tin lode, the lode continues to yield good stones of tin ore. In the 40 east, west of Gilbert's cross-cut, on No. 1 tin lode, the lode is not so good; it is still, however, promising, and good stones of ore are being obtained. In the 30 east, of the cross-course, the No. 1 tin lode is as yet not with.

ST. DAY UNITED.—F. Pryor, E. Ralph, June 13: Ople's shaft is down 9 ft. below the 174; lode worth 30¢ per fathom. We are now stopping the bottom of the 174, to turn the water from Billing's to Ople's, which will take us about three weeks, when we shall resume the driving of the 174, east of Ople's. The 174, west of Billing's, is worth 25¢ per fathom. The 164 is worth 14¢ per fm. The 154 is worth 10¢ per fm. We have communicated the winze from the 144 to the 154 fm. level. The bottom of the mine is looking very well. We shall sell on Wednesday 50 tons of tin, the same being raised in four weeks.

ST. JUST CONSOLS.—(Special Report).—W. Paul: At your request, I beg to hand you my brief report of St. Just Consols, which I went over and examined, in company with the directors, on May 27. The set is very extensive, containing several lodes, all of which, no doubt, contain tin, as it is in a complete tin district. Some of the lodes have been partially laid open, and the stuff thrown up is of a very promising character, and containing tin; but the lode to the south of the new stamps, up the hill, appears to claim more attention for the present, it being (say) from 4 to 6 ft. wide, and containing tinstuff of an excellent quality. I broke some stuff from the lode, and took a very fair sample from it, which I have had tried by black tin by the South Crofty Mining Dresser, and the produce has exceeded, I have no doubt, the ticket of the sample, by which you will find that the stuff now being raised is worth 3¢ per ton in the stone, or 6¢, 6d. per sack of 14 gallons. The facilities for raising and taking it to the stamps are great, and the returning charges will be very easy indeed; so much so, that if you never open on any other lode than the one referred to it will yield enough tinstuff to give good profits for the outlay. The lode is large and strong, and there is every reason to expect it will become richer in depth. The stratum is soft granite, such as I consider is quite congenial for tin, and the matrix of the ores in the lode is of the same character. I think your manager, Capt. Cartwright, is to be very highly commended for obtaining stamping power so very expeditiously, yet I think you will require another wheel soon as it can be done, as there are several lodes in the set well deserving your attention. I consider the set to be a very valuable property, and I need not say more, only congratulate you and your co-adventurers on being so fortunate as to hit on such a mining property as the St. Just Consols, which from present appearances will become a large, lasting, and dividend-paying mine.

ST. JUST CONSOLS.—J. Cartwright, W. Williams, June 17: We are very glad to report that the 24-feet iron water-wheel, with eight heads of stamps, was set to work on Monday last, and went off in grand style. We are all very much pleased with the manner in which the Messrs. Holman (of St. Just) have done their work; it is such as to reflect great credit on them. We shall be stamping tinstuff this month, but it will be of low quality, in order to lay out the dressing-floors, fill up all the crevices in the pits, floors, &c. This last week we have broken some excellent stones of tin on the Guide lode; and in extending the deep adit level on this lode yesterday cut the River lode, and we are glad to report we cut it looking very kindly, having broken some very rich stones of tin on it. We shall be able to state more particularly of this lode next week; but, in the meantime, we would suggest to every shareholder not to dispose of any of their shares. All our operations are going on very satisfactorily.

ST. JUST UNITED.—J. Cartwright, June 17: Since the last report the sumpmen have been cutting down the engine-shaft, in order to put in skip-road and preparing for plunger-lift in the 62. We shall get on as quickly as possible with the new engine, to which will be attached additional stamp-heads, by which means I have no doubt of considerably increasing our returns of tin; we are at present raising 30 tons of stuff weekly more than we can stamp. The skip-road is now complete to the 62 in the north shaft, and we commenced drawing from this level on Monday morning; there is a great quantity of tinstuff left in this level by the late workers, which will take us this month to clear; in the back of the level there is a long run of tribute ground, which we shall set on tribute at once as the level is cleared. We have a good lode of tin in the adit level, on Wheel Old lode; and the 20 east, on Wheel Ground and Wheel Venton lodes, are just as reported last week. The tributaries are working well.

TOLCARNE.—June 17: Field's Lode: In the 50 west the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of gossan and spar. The 50 east is 2 ft. wide—a kindly lode, composed of gossan and spar, with spots of ore. In the 40 east the lode is 16 in. wide, composed of gossan and spar, producing occasional stones of ore. In the 30 east the lode is 2 ft. wide; the ground is much easier, and we expect an improvement in the level shortly. The winze below the 30 is 18 in. wide—unproductive. In the 30 east the lode is 20 in. wide, composed of gossan, iron, and stones of ore—a very kindly lode. New North Lode: The 40 east being split, the men are put to sink a winze below the 30, to improve the lode. In the 30 east there is a very pretty looking lode, 1 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the winze below the 20 west the lode has a more promising appearance, and producing a little ore. The winze below the 20 east is producing 1 ton of ore per fathom. King's lode, in King's shaft, below the 12, has improved, and producing good stones of yellow copper ore. In the 12 west the lode is 20 in. wide, composed of gossan and fluor-spar, with spots of black copper ore. The adit cross-cut south is still in hard ground. The ground in the new eastern shaft is favourable for sinking. We have sampled, to-day, 155 tons of copper ore.

TRELOWETH.—T. Richards, June 18: The lode at the engine-shaft, sinking below the 154, contains more ore than last reported. The lode in the 154, driving east, has improved, worth 4¢ per fm. The lode in the 144 east has not improved. In sinking the sump-winze below the 144 the lode is worth fully 20¢ per fm. The lode in the rise above the 134 is worth 5¢ per fathom. Carr's shaft, sinking below the 15, looks better. No other change to notice.

TREVENEN AND TREMENEERE.—J. Medley, W. Tippet, June 17: We are going on pretty well under present circumstances. The sumpmen have been employed in the past week in casing and dividing the new sump-shaft below the 120, for the safety of the men whilst sinking; we have cleared up 3 ft. of the shaft, 6 ft. more will reach the bottom; we have eight men employed here, four cutting bob-plat in the 120, two in the engine-shaft putting in catches and double strapping, the main rods, &c., two clearing the 120, east of new sump, preparatory to putting out chain for working the lift in the bottom of the run shaft. Four men are clearing the 40 from Tremeneere to the eastern end of ground, to take up a stream of water, and bring it to our second plunger. Six men are going down through the run; two men and two boys are wheeling the stuff behind these tributaries for security; four men generally securing top part of new sump;

two men wheeling stuff into the stulls near this shaft, where the stuff has been taken away too near it before. The new tramroad and spalling-floors at surface are commenced—[object, I do not know that I can do more just now. The slope in back of the 130, west of new sump, is reopened; the lode is worth 8¢ per fm., ground 14¢ per fm. The south branch in the 110 is worth 7¢ per fm., and the ground 6¢ per fm. I hope to set another cross-cut to this point in the level below on Saturday.

TREWEATHA.—J. Scoble, June 16: The lode in the 40 south is improved, being 3 feet wide, producing 7 cwt. of lead per fm., and very promising. The lode in this level north is producing saving work; the end is not yet clear from flookan. In the Tye level, at the 30 south, we are at present putting in timber; in consequence of the water flowing more rapidly from the old mine the ground has become troublesome to drive. The slopes in the back of this level, three in number, continue to produce 4 cwt. each of lead per fm. The water in the old mine is sinking faster, being now 7 fms. 2 ft. under the 30 fm. level.

TRIMLEY HALL.—June 18: We are getting out the foundation for engine-house, and shall get the same ready for the engine as speedily as possible. The engineer has taken the engine apart, and finds it in much better condition than expected; consequently, very little repairs will be required. Finding that there would be difficulty in arranging with the owners of the land through which the least must come, we have determined upon erecting steam-power instead of a water-wheel.

TRUMPET UNITED.—G. R. Odgers, June 13: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 50, is from 8 to 10 in. wide, and producing a little tin. The lode in the 50 west is 1 ft. wide, principally of mud, but yielding a little tin; the ground here has also eased. The lode in the 38 west is 1 ft. wide, and yielding good stones of tin; this is a kindly lode. The lode in the 25 west is from 6 to 8 in. wide, yielding good work for tin, worth from 6¢ to 7¢ per fm. The lode in the 15 west is 6 in. wide, and worth 6¢ per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 15 is worth from 8¢ to 10¢ per fathom. The lode in the slope above the 15 west is worth from 6¢ to 8¢ per fm.

TWYNNHALL.—J. Nicholls, J. Daw, T. Hampton, June 17: There has not been sufficient done in the 100, east of Bennett's, to report its value. The 90, east of Bennett's, is producing 2 tons of ore per fm. The 80 east is poor. Railway shaft is being cleared below the 90, and will be set to sink in about a week from this time. James' shaft is yielding from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fm. Haynes' shaft is without change to remark on. The 70, west of Haynes', is looking better, and will yield 2 tons of ore per fathom. The pitches are looking much as usual.

VALE OF TOWY.—A. Waters, T. Harvey, June 16: The 124 is driven south of great cross-course about 11 fathoms; lode in present end 4 feet wide, composed of slate rock, carbonate of lime, and stones of blende; ground easier than for some time past. We have commenced driving the 124 north, where the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime, with good leaders of blende ore throughout; price for driving 6¢ per fathom. In the 20, north of Bonville's, we have commenced stopping back of level, where the lode is 18 inches wide, worth 5¢ per fathom; stopping at 60¢ per fm. The lode in present end of the level is ore throughout. No change in the adit, south of Nant, for some weeks past. We have let five pitches to ten men, at tributes varying from 125s. to 250s. per ton of lead; and seven pitches to sixteen men, at tributes varying from 100s. to 125s. per ton for blende, tributaries paying all cost, including dressing. We calculate sending off 70 tons of blende about this day fortnight.

VENTNOR.—J. Kemp, June 18: We have commenced driving from the bottom of Grestan shaft, on the Panty-St. lode, which is 3 ft. wide, and looking very promising. The lode in the 100 yard level, at Butler's Pit, is much the same as when last reported—large, and producing occasional stones of lead.

WEST BASSET.—Wm. Roberts, June 17: In Thomas' engine-shaft, sinking under the 144, the lode continues 6 feet wide, composed of fluor-spar, peach, and occasional stones of ore. In the 144 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, at present unproductive. In the 114, west of Grenville's shaft, the lode is improved, now producing good stones of ore. In the 104 east the lode continues 4 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 94 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, with stones of good ore. In the winze sinking under the 94 the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. The 82 west is improved, turning 1 ton of tin per fathom. In the 30 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, good tribute ground. In other parts nothing new to report.

WEST BEAM.—W. Hosking, June 18: No lode has been taken down in the 65 end during the past fortnight; when last broken it was not quite so productive as it has been. We have now a large piece uncovered, the appearance of which indicates an improvement. The pitches in back of this level, in the ground recently cut through, are improving in value. The 35 west, on South Beam lode, is being driven by six men; the lode is 2 feet wide, producing saving work for the stamps, and in very favourable ground. We have set six men to clear the 55 on North Beam lode, east of engine-shaft; there is much good ground standing above the back of this level, which when laid open will set on tribute. The lode in the slope in back of the 55 continues to produce saving work. Our tribute department presents its usually productive appearance, though some of the pitches in back of the 67 are nearly taken away to the level above, and thereby hastening the necessity for sinking Parry's shaft another lift, in order to lay open fresh ground; and I feel it my duty to be again solicitous for permission to commence such an essential piece of work, and also the clearing out of Brothers' engine-shaft, a point which careful examination leads me to confidently expect would also result exceedingly beneficial to the undertaking. The number of tribute pitches is 13, by 24 men, at tributes varying from 13s. to 15s. In our machinery, including the new steam-stamps, continuing to work well.

WEST DRAKE WALLS.—T. Gregory, June 18: In driving the adit level east, on the south lode, we are making favourable progress; lode large, composed of gossan, mud, peach, and a little copper ore; a finer looking lode cannot be expected at such a shallow depth. We continue the shodding north in search of other lodes, but as yet have made no further discovery. The tin branches referred to in my former report will receive a further trial next week, when the men will have completed their present contract.

WEST GREAT WORK.—J. Reed, June 15: The new lode, driving east from Paul's shaft, is composed of quartz, iron, and worth for tin 6¢ per fm.; this lode, west from said shaft, is producing saving work for tin. The slopes west from the rise, on Acree lode, are worth 4¢ per fm. In the cross-cut, south from Paul's shaft, we have intersected a lode, 1 ft. wide, containing tin; I purpose opening on this as soon as the cross-cut is driven a few feet beyond it. The new lode, driving east from tin shaft, has been opened on 2 fms.; it has a promising appearance, and yielding tinstuff of fair quality. Our prospects in this part of the mine are improving. We sold in the stone on Wednesday last 153¢ 17s. 1d. worth of tin.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—W. Woolcock, June 18: Saturday last, being our monthly setting, the following bargains were taken:—Dawkes' shaft to sink below the 65, by six men, for the month, at 12¢ per fathom; the lode here is still disordered by a horse of kilias, but the north part is increasing in size, being more than 1 ft. wide, containing a little tin. The underlie, which has been very flat, has taken a more perpendicular direction, and the branches are likely to come together in the course of sinking. The 65 end to drive east of Dawkes' shaft, by four men, at 3¢ 10s. per fm., 2 fathoms east; the lode in this is 2 feet wide, of a very promising character, producing 2 cwt. of tin to the 100 sacks, and looking kindly for further improvement. To stop in the back of the level, by two men, at 30¢ per fathom; the lode is 1 ft. wide, containing tin, and worth for tin 6¢ per fm.; this lode, west from the 30 end to drive of the same shaft, by four men, at 3¢ 5s. per fathom, 2 fathoms east; the lode here is 1½ ft. wide, composed of peach and spar, containing a little tin, but not to value. The tribute department is without alteration, the work broken averaging 1¼ cwt. of tin to the 100 sacks. The machinery throughout the mine is in very good working order.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, June 15: The part of the lode being carried in the 162 west contains iron, capel, quartz, a little iron, and grey copper ore; the end is very wet and vuggy at present, which renders the progress of the ground left the 162 shaft has become more favourable for sinking, and nearly all the water has left the 162 shaft, and is now being carried in the 162 shaft. It is a good channel of granite, and we propose to drive the end chiefly in the granite next month, when good progress will be made; the part of the lode now being carried contains blue capel, iron, quartz, and a little grey copper ore. The ground in the adit level is very good for progress.

WEST WHEAL JANE.—J. Tonkin, J. Smith, June 13: Our works at this mine are making considerable progress. We expect to set the whim to work on Friday next, and shall shortly complete cutting down the shaft at the same time. We shall be ready to fix the pitwork as soon as the engineer can raise the bob of the engine on the walls. There is nothing new to report in any other part of the mine.

WHEAL ACHER.—W. Roberts, June 17: In the 100 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing low quality tinstuff. In the same level west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, very promising, and producing good work for tin. In the 90 west the lode is 1 ft. wide, with occasional stones of ore. In the 80 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of blende, spar, mud, and stones of ore. In the 80 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the 70, driving east of the western engine-shaft, the ground is easy, and the lode is about 1 ft. wide, containing blende and stones of ore. There is nothing new in the cross-cuts.

WHEAL ACHER.—T. Carpenter, June 18: Old Lode: The lode in the 60 west, below the 14, is 4 feet wide, composed of spar, mud, capel, and stones of copper ore, and the ground more favourable for driving than it has been for some fathoms past. The lode in the 10 west is 2 feet wide, yielding stones of ore. The lode in Hill's slope, in bottom of the 50 west, is 4 feet wide, yielding 3½ tons of ore per fm.—Edward's Lode: The lode in Frou's rise and slope, in back of the 50, east of cross-course, is 4 feet wide, worth 20¢ per fm., and very likely to yield a quantity of ore near the present workings.

WHEAL CREBOR.—Capt. Gifford, June 18: In the 84 east the lode still continues its size and quality, being 6 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, mud, and copper ore, yielding the 145 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 84 east, west from the 84 east, is 3 ft. wide, containing tin, and looking much promising to-day for further improvement than it has since we commenced driving from the shaft. In the 72 east the lode is small and poor. There is a good lode going down in bottom of this level, which appears to be the top part of the run of ore ground; also, there is a good lode in back of this level for 10 ft. long. The tribute pitches are much as before reported.

—June 18: The lode in the 84 west is worth 4 tons per fm., and likely to improve in the 84 east the lode is 6 to 7 ft. wide, worth 6 tons per fm.

WHEAL DAMSEL.—R. Pryor, H. Harvey, June 13: The ground in Dunster's shaft is becoming more favourable for sinking, and nearly all the water has left the 162 shaft, and is now being carried in the 162 shaft. It is a good channel of granite, and we propose to drive the end chiefly in the granite next month, when good progress will be made; the part of the lode now being carried contains blue capel, iron, quartz, and a little grey copper ore. The ground in the adit level is very good for progress.

WHEAL EDWARD.—G. Jove, June 15: Saturday last being our monthly setting, the following pitches and bargains were let:—The 92 west to drive by six men, 2 fms., at 8¢ per fm. The 81 to drive west, by two men, 2 fms., at 6¢ 10s. Jenkins' winze to sink below the 71 west, by four men, 2 fms., at 8¢ per fathom. The 61 west to drive on the south part of the lode, by four men, 2 fms., at 8¢ per fathom. Gard's slopes in bottom of the 50 west, by six men, at 8¢ 10s. per fm.—New South Lode: The 50 to drive east from Bray's cross-cut, by six men, 2 fms., at 8¢ per fm. The 50 to drive west from Bray's cross-cut, by four men, 2 fms., at 7¢ per fm. Coad's rise in back of the 50, by four men, 2 fms., at 6¢ 10s. per fm. The 40 west, by four men, 2 fms., at 8¢ 10s. per fm. We have 11 tribute pitches, by 24 men, at an average tribute of 11s. 10d. in 12. The different points of operations throughout the mine are looking equally cheery for any period we have seen for some time past. We are now exceedingly busy preparing for our next setting.

WHEAL FLORENCE.—J. Curtis, June 18: The boundary shaft between this mine and Wheal Grylls is now sunk and completed to the deep adit level, which is 40 fms. from surface. At this depth we have driven a cross-cut south and intersected Mill Pool standard lode, which is 18 inches wide, worth for tin 4¢ per fathom. The deep adit, on the copper lode, is extended east and west of cross-cut 18 fathoms, through very profitable ground for both tin and copper. Our sale of copper from last month amounted to 114¢ 3s. 6d., and we shall sample next week 10 tons more of similar quality. Having the mine now freely ventilated, with a good drawing shaft in the midst of the lode, perpendicular to the deep adit, we are in an anti-rat position for proving this valuable piece of unwrought mineral ground 40 fathoms in depth without the aid of machinery; and surrounded, and contiguous to us are, by Wheal Grylls, East Grylls, and West Grylls, with all their lodes running through our sett high and dry, we may with confidence calculate on an early remuneration for the past two years' expense incurred in driving up the deep adit through deep ground, and in sinking the requisite drawing-shaft.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennett, June 13: We have no alteration in the rise above the 120 or in the 110 cross-cut north. The lode in the 100 west is from 4 to 4 ft. wide, producing good work for tin, worth from 15¢ to 17¢ per fm. The lode in the 100, east of the intersection, is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, of much the same value

as the western end—from 15¢ to 17¢ per fm. The lode in the 90 west is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, producing splendid work for tin, and worth full 30¢ per fathom; this is a pretty looking lode. The lode in the 80 west is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, producing good tinny work, worth 15¢ per fm. The lode in the rise above the 80 is producing some good ore. The ground in the 65 west is getting easier, and the lode is improving. No change in the new lode north to report this week. The pitches are producing some very good ore, and we think the men are getting fair wages.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, June 13: The engine-shaft and the 130 east are progressing favourably; lode unproductive. The lode in the winze sinking below the 115 is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of tin. In the 115 north cross-cut we have cut the main lode, which is 6 in. wide, composed of spar, peach, and mud, letting out a large stream of water, which indicates there is a large lode to the east of this end. The lode in the slope, west from east winze, is worth 100¢ per fm. The lode in the slope, east from west winze, is worth 15¢ per fathom. Alexander's lode, in the shaft, is 1 ft. wide, worth 10¢ per fm. In the 12 east end the lode is disordered by large cross-heads, and poor. The lode in the adit east end is looking more promising than it has for several fathoms driven, and is producing stones of copper ore. The slopes above and below the adit continue of the appearance as for some time past, worth about 8¢ per fm.

WHEAL HOPE.—W. H. Reynolds, June 16: We shall fix the plunger at the 58 to-day, and hope to see the 65 in eight or nine days, if not sooner. The lode in the 48 west is of a very kindly character, with good lead in it, and likely to improve; the same may be said of the 55, where we shall soon get under the lode in bottom of the 48, worth ¼ ton of lead per fathom. In the bottom of the 53 there is a lode yielding 1 ton of lead per fathom, and we understand that the 65 is within a few fathoms of being under this, and the end is said to be productive. We have five pitches working, and hope to set others very shortly.

WHEAL KITTY.—(St. Agnes).—R. Pryor, sen., S. Davey, June 13: We have just cut into a part of the lode in the 100 cross-cut, south of the engine-shaft; it is letting out a quantity of water, which we consider a good indication, and when cut through we will forward on its size and value. The lode in the 90, east of shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 6¢ per fm. The canter lode in the 65 cross-cut, south of Hodges' shaft, has improved, it now being 2½ ft. wide, and worth full 7¢ per fm., with a good appearance, and ground a little more favourable for driving. Pryor's lode in the 84, east of cross-cut, is worth 10¢ per fm., and we believe there is more of the lode standing to the north of the level, which will be taken down in the coming week; the lode in this level, west of cross-cut, is 3 ft. wide, worth 13¢ per fm., and improving. The lode in the rise in the back of this level, and behind this end, is at this time a little disordered by a gossan, now worth 11¢ per fathom, the appearance and character of which induce us to think that a change for the better will be shortly met with at this point. The lode in the 44, east of cross-cut, is 3 ft. wide, worth 15¢ per fm.; and in this level, west of ditto, the lode is not quite so good as when last reported, being a little disordered, now worth 8¢ per fm., but we believe it will shortly again assume its former value. The lode in the 34, east of cross-cut, has improved, it now being 4 ft. wide, and worth 17¢ per fm. The lode in the rise in the back of this level is not as yet out of the influence of the slide, it still being a little disordered by the same. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is worth 13¢ per fm.; the lode in this level, west of cross-cut, is worth 7¢ per fm. The lode in the rise in the back of this level has improved, now worth full 10¢ per fm. The ground in the 24 cross-cut has not been so favourable for driving during the past week, owing to meeting with branches of spar, which are towards the lode, showing favourable indications that we are near the main body of the lode. We are not as yet in the bottom of the cross-course in the old 54, west of cross-cut; we have a little tin in this end, and shall be able to report more fully in a short time. Our prospects are still looking well, and the tribute department quite as good as for some time past.

WHEAL MARGEY.—R. James, W. Rogers, June 18: We have to report an accident which took place here on Saturday morning last, at three o'clock—one of the boilers at the pumping-engine exploded, completely smashing the tube. The engineer gives it as his opinion that it was through the neglect of the engine-men then on duty. We got the engine to work with one boiler on Monday morning; the water was to the back of the 100, and the 100 is still in the work. The 110 and 122 are still under water. The boiler is being repaired with all possible dispatch; we hope to get it right by Saturday next, and the water worked throughout by Tuesday next. In the 122, east of the American shaft, the lode is producing small bunches of copper ore, and the backs are working at 10s. in 12 tribute. In the 122 west the lode is yielding stones of copper ore. No 1 winze, in bottom of the 110 east, is holed to the 122, and the winze in the bottom of the 100 west is holed to the 110; we shall set a tribute pitch, at about 4s. in 12. In the 110 west the lode is very large, full 6 feet wide, and a little improved, being worth 25¢ per fm. No other change.

WHEAL PIPER.—H. Stephens, E. Biewett, June 18: The lode in the engine-shaft is split into branches, but seems to be coming together again, when we expect an improvement; it is now producing good stones of tin, but not sufficient to value. In the 50 east the lode has not been taken down for several days. In the 50 west the lode is worth 6¢ per fm. In the 40 east we are driving by the side of the lode, which can be taken down afterwards to better advantage. In the 40 west the lode is worth 5¢ per fm., and showing signs for speedy improvement. The lode in Mitchell's shaft, sinking below the 30, is 2½ feet wide, of a very promising character, and worth for tin 7¢ per fm.; this shaft is now down 2 fms. below the 30, and the lode improving as we progress; and being worth 25¢ per fm. In advance of the 40 end, we look forward to opening out a profitable piece of ground here.

WHEAL PRUDENCE.—C. and C. Thomas, June 15: The choke in the engine-shaft is upwards of 2 fathoms in depth, consisting of the old collar of the engine-shaft, and of rubbish which had fallen in. We now, however, have the pleasure of stating that this morning it was cleared sufficiently to enable the men to pass the wind-rod through it, so that the water will now be drained from below it, thus rendering it comparatively an easy matter to remove the remainder of the obstruction. In the 20 east we have broken some fine stones of bright and rich copper ore. The end is very promising, and we shall not be surprised if in a short time we have to report a course of ore there.

WHEAL SIDNEY.—W. Edwards, June 18: The rise in the back of the 60 fm. level, west of cross-cut, is 18 feet; the ground continues most favourable for progress; no lode has been taken down since the commencement. The diagonal shaft 's now down 8½ fms. below the 40; the lode is 4 feet wide, and I have great pleasure in stating is very much improved within the last 6 feet sinking, at present worth 20¢ per fathom. Other parts of the mine without change to notice.

WHEAL UNION.—T. Granville, June 12: Tutwork Setting: The flat-rod shaft to sink below the 76, by twelve men, at 86¢ per fm.; the 76 to drive west of the flat-rod shaft, by four men, at 5¢ per fm.; the 76 to drive east of the flat-rod shaft, by two men, at 7¢ 10s. per fm.; the 40 to drive east of the eastern shaft, by six men, at 7¢ per fm.; the 15 to drive east of the eastern shaft, by four men, at 8¢ 10s. per fm.; the 30 cross-cut to drive south, by two men, at 16¢ per fm.; the winze to sink below the 30, on the south lode, by six men, at 6¢ 10s. per fm. June 17: No alteration since last week.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—Wm. H. Reynolds, June 16: The lode in the 30 west is 18 in. wide, of gossan and spar, with spots of copper, and it looks very promising. In the 30 end east we are driving by the side of the lode; we shall take it down in three or four days time. The last 12 to 18 in. stripped down is ore throughout, and yielded rich work; should it take down a good deal more, it will be a pretty good course of copper. At the 40 we have driven south 9 or 10 ft. in a beautiful channel of ground for copper, and we expect to cut the lode in a day or two, just under where we have the ore at the 30. The ore is of good quality, and from present indications we expect to open on a good lode of rich copper ore, both at the 30 and 40.

WHEAL YLOW.—J. Tonkin, W. Johns, June 16: The engine, or Cowling's lode, is cut down to the deep adit. We have now put the nine men to prepare to fix a ciern and lift at the shallow adit, for the purpose of raising water to condense and stamp with. We shall be prepared to lay the concrete for the foundation of the engine-house next week, and the men will be working on the foundations of the engine-house next week. We have two men and two boys at work, and hope to cut the lead lode by the end of this month. In the deep adit east the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 18¢ per fm.; this end is now extended 15 fms. through the tin ground, and the lode shows no indications up to the present time of falling off. We are opening a good tin mine.

WORVAS DOWNS.—R. Harry, June 17: The slopes in back of the 60 east continue much the same as for some time past; worth about 15¢ per fathom. The slopes over the 50 east are worth 10¢ per fathom. The winze below the deep adit, on the new south lode, is worth fully 60¢ per fathom—a most promising lode, and if it continues to show well during the past week, it will be a pretty good course of ore, and considerably increase our returns from this point. The 10 cross-cut, driving south for the purpose of intersecting the new south lode, is being pushed on by six men with all possible speed, and no time will be lost in reaching the desired object. Good progress is being made in sinking the new shaft below the surface, and all other operations are going on well.

YARNER.—R. Barkell, June 17: We are sinking the engine-shaft with all possible dispatch. The ground is without change. The eastern slope in the back of the 40 is not looking so well. The slope at the bottom of the 30, east of Rodda's winze, is yielding 3 tons per fm. The slope west of the said winze, on the north part of the lode, is producing good branches of ore. The machinery is all looking well.

THE WEST CAMBORNE MINING DISTRICT.

Any scientific miner who might be a stranger to West Cornwall could not fail, on his first visit to that part of it which has attained the greatest importance, by the number and magnitude of its mines—the Camborne and Illogan districts—to be struck with the fact that all the country for some miles in length, extending westward as far as Camborne, and partly into that town, and for a width also of some miles, is occupied by extensive mines, some of which have been at work for ages, and the whole now in active operation, and giving together large profits from a production of copper and tin unequalled in any locality of the same extent in any part of the world. This extensive tract is a wonderful scene of active and profitable industry, the ground being literally covered with huge engine-houses and other buildings, and the air filled with the ceaseless roar of machinery. There are so closely connected together from the top of either Carn Brea or the Camborne Beacon Hill the scene presented is something like that of some large manufacturing town; and the greater part of the

there can be little doubt but that it will yield a large quantity of copper, and ample profits if thoroughly tried.

At about a mile and a half west from Crane, and on the same lode, is the old TREVASKUS Mine, now abandoned, but which more than a century since yielded such large quantities of copper that this country caused from that time to import that metal from Sweden, whence it had hitherto derived nearly all which it required; in fact, the copper mines of Cornwall may date their rise from the discoveries made at that period in the Old Wheel Chance and Trevaskus Mines, both being on the same run of lodes—the former east of Crane, and the latter west of it. Wheel Wellington was worked at an intermediate point between Crane and Wheel Chance about 40 years since, and good bunches of copper ore were discovered at the shallow levels; it was not, however, prosecuted deeper than the 60, at which point it was abandoned. It is now resuscitated, under the name of ROSEKARROWTH (Cornish for New Roekar), and a steam-engine is about to be erected on the old engine-shaft. This mine embraces the lodes of North and South Roekar and West Seton, adjoining those mines on the east, and being the first mine westward from the town of Camborne; in fact, it is partly in the north part of the town. It adjoins Crane on the west.

WHEEL HARTLEY lies between Crane and Trevaskus, and the sett is about a mile in length. The operations hitherto have been confined principally to driving adits, in which the lodes present most favourable indications, particularly the Trevaskus, Crane, and Roekar lodes. An old mine of very limited extent, now embodied in this sett, called Wheel Pascoe, was formerly worked by a horse-engine to a depth of about 30 fathoms, and rich bunches of tin extracted from the gossan. The driving of the deep adit eastward from Trevaskus has recently drained the old mine to within about 5 fms. of the bottom, and the gossan found standing in places, rich in tin, is of a very fine character; and as it has been found in the mine further east—Dolcoath and others—that tin in combination with gossan has been a certain indication of large masses of copper underneath, it has been resolved to erect a steam-engine with as little delay as possible, for the purpose of sinking Wheel Pascoe shaft. In driving the adit towards this shaft, rocks of copper ore of a very rich quality have been dug up from the bottom of the level, and at about 150 fathoms further west the old workings commence, from which the large mass of copper ore was formerly extracted in Trevaskus. The Wheel Pascoe engine-shaft is about the same depth as the deep adit, and there is every indication that in sinking it a few fathoms deeper a rich course of copper will be laid open. A powerful pumping-engine will be erected on this mine within the next two months.

NORTH DOLCOATH is also immediately west of the town of Camborne, but on a range of lodes considerably further south, and considered to be those of Dolcoath Mine. Here also a very fine gossan has been laid open, but instead of tin it has been found in places very rich in silver, some of the parcels sold having contained more than 5000 ozs. of silver in a ton. The workings have been prosecuted under the gossan to a depth of 60 fms., where the lode has increased to a width of 8 feet, and contains floors and large branches of strong yellow copper ore, mixed with blende. The best mining authorities of the district are, therefore, of the opinion that a large course of copper ore will be met with by continuing to sink.

Since writing the foregoing remarks, we learn, with much pleasure, that an improvement has taken place in CRANE, where the 60 fms. level west, on the engine lode, is now yielding yellow copper ore, of first-class quality.

THE GLASGOW SCHOOL OF MINES.

Several of the students of this institution presented themselves for examination in Mining and other subjects at the May examinations of the Department of Science and Art and of the Society of Arts. The object of the School being to prepare men for the situations of overseers and underground managers of coal mines, the subjects professedly taught are only those which bear directly upon the working and management of collieries, and any instruction given in such sciences as mineralogy, geology, and metallurgy is only what is incidental to an education in the various branches of coal mining. It may also be said that, in most instances, the men who attend the School have received but a very scanty elementary education, so that, in judging of the merits of their success in these examinations, due allowance should be made for this circumstance. The following are the places obtained by the students in the Tables of Results of the examinations referred to:—

IN THE SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

Mining.—JAMES RADCLIFFE, miner, Woodpark Colliery, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, age 28, 1st class Queen's prize.—ALEXANDER CRAWFORD, miner, Droghda, Ayrshire, age 28, 3d class Queen's prize.—WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, miner, Govan Colliery, Glasgow, age 25, 3d class Queen's prize.—DAVID WINGATE, Pollokshaw, Glasgow, age 35, 3d class Queen's prize.—WILLIAM BARROWMAN, Kinnel, Linlithgow, age 17, hon. mention.—ROBERT COLQUHOUN, miner, Jordan-hill, age 21, hon. mention.—JOHN PARK, engine-man, Old Farm, Rutherglen, age 21, hon. mention.—WILLIAM AITKEN, miner, Kenmuir Colliery, near Glasgow, age 21, passed.—JOHN MCGOWAN, colliery overseer, Fossil Colliery, Lanarkshire, age 33, passed.—GABRIEL WINGATE, clerk, Glasgow, age 18, passed.

Metallurgy.—ROBERT COLQUHOUN and JAMES RADCLIFFE, 3d class Queen's prize.—WILLIAM BARROWMAN, ALEXANDER CRAWFORD, JOHN PARK, WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, and DAVID WINGATE, hon. mention.—ROBERT TENNENT, miner, Eastfield Colliery, Glasgow, hon. mention.—WILLIAM AITKEN and JOHN MCGOWAN passed.—NICHOLAS CAMPBELL, Bathgate, age 19, passed.—JOHN FRENCH, miner, Govan Colliery, Glasgow, age 20, passed.

Geology.—ROBERT COLQUHOUN, ALEXANDER CRAWFORD, JAMES RADCLIFFE, and WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, 3d class Queen's prize.—DAVID WINGATE, hon. mention.—JOHN FRENCH and GABRIEL WINGATE passed.

Mineralogy.—ROBERT COLQUHOUN, ALEXANDER CRAWFORD, and JAMES RADCLIFFE, hon. mention.—JOHN FRENCH and DAVID WINGATE passed.

BEFORE THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

Mining and Metallurgy.—JAMES RADCLIFFE, 1st certificate and 2d prize.—ROBERT COLQUHOUN, WILLIAM BARROWMAN, DAVID WINGATE, GABRIEL WINGATE, JOHN FRENCH, WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, JOHN MCGOWAN, and JOHN PARK, 3d certificate.—WILLIAM AITKEN, ROBERT TENNENT, NICHOLAS CAMPBELL, JOHN NISSET, and JAMES GEMMEL, 3d certificate.

INVENTORS' INSTITUTE.—At the last meeting of this association an interesting paper was read, "On Inventions relating to Submarine Telegraph Cables," special reference being made to the testing of various compounds for insulating, and also to the testing of their impermeability, by Mr. John Mackintosh. Mr. Mackintosh complained that in the Government tests the cables were not subjected to equal pressure, the consequence being that some portions were subjected to undue severity.—Mr. Hume Williams pointed out the advantages of co-operation amongst inventors, and mentioned the principal views that were entertained as to the most suitable character and material for the various parts of the cable, from the conductor to the outer covering.—Mr. Rowland, who had taken part in the conducting of the official experiments, explained the course adopted, and maintained its accuracy. He denied that gutta-percha and India-rubber were permeable, as Mr. Mackintosh had proposed to protect both gutta-percha and India-rubber with collodion had stated, and made that declaration upon the result of experiments continued for 11 weeks, and of a very severe nature.—Messrs. Varley, Thos. Allen, Walter Hancock, the President (Mr. H. Brinsley Sheridan, M.P.), and others, took part in the discussion; and with regard to the testing of cables, the general opinion appeared to be that the tests were valueless, and that they so damage the cables that they are highly prejudicial. The desirability of a cheap cable for ensuring the commercial success of an Atlantic cable was pointed out, and it was remarked that, although gutta-percha and India-rubber were each year becoming dearer, that other gums were being discovered which might prove economic substitutes.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.—The last meeting for the season was held in the new buildings, Trinity College, on Wednesday, June 10, the Rev. Prof. Haughton, M.D., in the chair. Mr. H. H. Scott read a paper on "The Fossils of the Yellow Sandstone of Mountcharney." The paper alluded to a geological section made in this district by Mr. Scott, in conjunction with Mr. John Russell, about six years ago. The chair having been taken by Professor Jukes, the Rev. Dr. Haughton read his paper on "Primary and Secondary Joints, and their Mechanical Origin," in which he showed how the various systems of joints observed in rocks might be produced by pressures acting in certain directions on the masses of rock which form the district.

CONGRESS OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—The Institution of Mechanical Engineers will make Liverpool the seat of their next annual congress. The interest which attaches itself to these meetings is one specially affecting a commercial port like Liverpool, where steam and mechanical science form such important elements in the sources of its prosperity. This session, like that of the British Association, to which it is kindred, will last for several days, and will be the means of bringing to the town many eminent men. The meetings will take place in the first week in August, and an influential local committee, of which the late Mr. W. F. Magregor was elected Chairman, and Mr. W. Stubbs, C.E., hon. local secretary, met in the committee-room of the Free Library, granted by the Library and Museum Committee for the purpose. Mr. James Kennedy presided at this meeting, and preliminary arrangements were so far made. From these it appears that the London and North-Western Railway Company have liberally offered to place a special train gratuitously at the service of the Institution on the Thursday and Friday, on which days it is intended to visit various works at St. Helens, Messrs. Pearson and Knowles' Colliery at Wigan, the Railway Works at Crewe, and a Salt Mine at Northwich. The mornings of the first two days will be devoted to the real work of the Institution—reading papers upon scientific subjects in the Concert-room, St. George's Hall, which has been kindly granted for the purpose. The afternoon of each day will be spent in visiting various engineering works and places of interest in the town and upon the river. Among other attractions, Colonel Clay has invited the members to lunch at the Mersey Forge.—*Liverpool Advertiser.*

THE NEW CHAIN PROPELLER.—Mr. Robert Vail, Baringhall-street, has issued a pamphlet, describing his patent submerged and feathering endless chain propeller, which is intended to secure the more rapid and economical propulsion of ships and boats, and the general improvement of steam navigation. The principle of Mr. Vail's invention will be at once understood when we state that he proposes to use floats upon an endless chain, in the same way as they are used in an ordinary chain-pump, but placed horizontally instead of vertically, and without the tube, the floats being raised to feather by the use of arms which guide. Amongst the advantages which he anticipates are—increased speed with the same expenditure of power; almost complete oblation of slip; total absence of vibration or shake; reduction in first cost of engine and machinery; and non-liability of the propeller to either accident or fouling. In order to make his plans perfectly intelligible, and to convince sceptics of their superiority over both screw and paddle-wheel, he has had a model constructed, in which all the main features of his propeller are realised.

ENGLISH AND CANADIAN.—A negotiation, which has been some time pending between the directors of this company and a powerful American association, has just been brought to a conclusion. The result is, that about 500 acres of the company's estate, comprising the well-known Harvey Hill Mine, have been sold to the Americans for \$20,000, sterling. A first instalment of \$5000, has been received in London, and the sale is to be completed, and the balance of the purchase-money paid by the end of August. This negotiation has been arranged for the English and Canadian Mining Company by Mr. William Stewart, one of the directors, who for more than three years has filled the office of honorary secretary, and Mr. Herbert Williams, the company's superintendent in Canada. There will remain to the company no less than 3200 acres of land, adjoining the Harvey Hill lot, nearly the whole of which affords indications of being highly mineralised, and, in the opinion of competent judges, is of equal importance as mining ground with the Harvey Hill portion of the estate.

With this week's Journal is given a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, in which appears Papers on the Introduction of the Railway System: its Early History in the Southern Counties; Money Making; Foreign Mining and Metallurgy; The Tin Trade; An American Monster Furnace; Meetings of Public Companies—National Provincial Bank of England, Kapunda Mining Company, Gawton Copper Mining Company, Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica, Great Wheel Vor United Mining Company; The Carboniferous Deposits of the Staffordshire Moorlands; Treating Copper Ores, &c.

With last week's Journal we published a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains Papers on the Originators of our Railway System—the Two James's and the Two Stephenson's; The Whitehaven Colliery Accident—the Inquest; Meetings of Mining Companies; North Nant-y-Mwyn; Great North Tolgus; Wheel Trelawny; Lower Talldrws; Mining in Ireland—No. V; Manufacture of Oxide of Zinc.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, June 19, 1863.

COPPER.		£ s. d.
Best selected.....	ton	92 0 0
Tough cake.....	"	89 0 0
Tin.....	"	89 0 0
Burra Burra.....	"	94 10 0-95 0 0
Copper wire.....	lb.	0 1 0-0 1 0
ditto tube.....	"	0 1 0-0 1 0
Sheeting & bolts.....	ton	96 0 0
Bottoms.....	"	101 0 0
Old (Exchange).....	"	82 0 0
IRON.		Per Ton.
Bars, Welsh, in London.....		6 5 0-6 10 0
ditto, to arrive.....		6 5 0-6 7 6
Nail rods.....		7 0 0
in Stafford.....		7 10 0
Bars.....		7 5 0-8 0 0
Hoops.....		8 7 6-8 10 0
Sheet, single.....		9 5 0-9 15 0
Fig. No. 1, in Wales.....		3 10 0-4 0 0
Refined metal, ditto.....		4 0 0-5 0 0
Bars, common, ditto.....		5 7 6-5 10 0
ditto, merchant, in Tees.....		6 10 0
ditto, railway, in Wales.....		5 10 0-5 12 6
ditto, Swed. in London.....		11 0 0-12 10 0
To arrive.....		11 10 0-12 10 0
Fig. No. 1, in Clyde.....		2 14 6-3 0 0
ditto, f.o.b. in Tees.....		2 8 0-2 10 0
ditto, f.o.b. in Tees.....		2 8 0
Staffordshire Forge Fig.....		—
LEAD.		Per Ton.
English Pig, ordy.....		20 10 0-21 0 0
Ditto (WB).....		22 15 0
ditto sheet.....		21 10 0-21 15 0
ditto lead.....		21 10 0-21 15 0
ditto white.....		26 0 0-27 0 0
ditto patent shot.....		23 0 0-23 10 0
Spanish.....		19 10 0
* At the works, ls. to ls. 6d. per box less.		
SILVER.		Per lb.
Sheets.....		84d.-94d.
Wire.....		84d.-94d.
Tubes.....		104d.-114d.
FOREIGN STEEL.		Per Ton.
Swedish, in kegs (rolled).....		15 10 0-15 10 0
ditto (hammered).....		15 10 0-15 10 0
ditto, in fagots.....		17 0 0-18 0 0
English, Spring.....		18 0 0-23 0 0
Bessemer's, Engineers' Tool.....		44 0 0
Spindle.....		30 0 0
QUICKSILVER.....		7 0 0 p. bottle
SILVER.		Per Ton.
Foreign.....		17 13 6-17 15 0
To arrive.....		17 15 0
SILVER.		Per Ton.
In sheets.....		22 0 0
TIN.		Per lb.
English, blocks.....		122 0 0
ditto, Bars (in barrels).....		123 0 0
ditto, Refined.....		123 0 0
Banca.....		135 0 0
Straits.....		128 10 0-130 0 0
TIN-PLATE.		Per lb.
IC Charcoal, 1st qual. p. bx.....		1 7 6-1 8 6
IX Ditto 1st quality.....		1 13 6-1 14 6
IC Ditto 2d quality.....		1 4 6-1 4 0
IX Ditto 2d quality.....		1 10 6-1 12 0
IC Coke.....		1 2 6-1 4 0
IX Ditto.....		1 8 6-1 10 0
Canada plates.....		12 10 0-13 0 0
In London; 30s. less at the works.		
Yellow Metal Sheathing.....		p. lb. 8d.-7 1/2d.
Sheets.....		p. lb. 7d.-7 1/2d.
Indian Charcoal Figs.....		6 12 6-6 15 0
In London; 30s. less at the works.		

REMARKS.—During the past week a firmer tone has prevailed in our market: a steady demand exists for shipment to the Continent, and also for home consumption. Accounts from India are still very discouraging for shippers; prices ruling there being, on account of the heavy stocks, altogether unremunerative.—Shipments have of late, however, been less excessive, but a considerable time must necessarily elapse before the present stocks are worked off, so that the prospect of any great improvement in this quarter is somewhat remote.

COPPER.—Although the demand for English descriptions cannot be said to have increased, the market continues steady, and sellers of manufactured are firm at full rates, orders having in some instances been refused. Foreign is much firmer; the whole stock of Kapunda held here, amounting to about 100 tons, has been bought up. Burra Burra very stiff, at 94l. 10s. for cake, and 95l. to 96l. ingot. Chili, 84l.; Spanish, 86l.

YELLOW METAL.—In good steady request at the prices quoted above: market not equal to fixed rates.

IRON.—The late upward movement in railway and merchant bars is with difficulty maintained, the demand being anything but excessive. Rails, 5l. 10s. to 5l. 12s. 6d. in Wales; merchant bars, 5l. 15s. in Wales, 6l. 5s. to come forward for f.o.b. delivery here; 6l. 10s. from stock. Staffordshire makes steady at list prices. Swedish bars almost entirely neglected; some holders stand out in the expectation of higher rates, but there is little, or nothing doing to justify such expectations. Scotch pigs have advanced about 1s. 3d. per ton; mixed numbers having touched during the week 52s. 1 1/2d.; closing to-day 52s. 3d., cash.

SILVER.—The market for this metal is exceedingly dull, and prices lower; 17l. 10s. has been accepted, and buyers are not to be found above this price.

ZINC. quiet, at 23l.

LEAD.—English pig, ordinary soft quality, 20l. 10s.; only a limited enquiry exists. WB has declined to 22l. 15s.; demand very trifling in Spanish pig, 19l. 10s.

TIN.—English is considerably stiffer, in consequence of an advance in the standard; a further rise in fixed rates is not now considered improvable. Foreign is also much firmer again; Banca has realised in Holland 79 1/2 fl., equal to about 136l. 10s. to 137l. laid down here. Straits have been sold at 127l. cash, at which price there are still buyers; 128l. 10s. three months 129l. for arrival.

TIN-PLATES.—Firm, at quoted rates; enquiry moderate; higher rates are looked for as tin advances.

ROTTERDAM, JUNE 18.—To-day our Trading Company fixed the exact quantity of Banca tin which will be offered in the annual sale, on the 24th inst., at 119,092 slabs. The position of the article remains firm but quiet, there being sellers at 79 1/2 fl.—[In the Supplement to this day's Journal is an article on the Tin Trade, which contains some interesting details.]

BOSTON, JUNE 1.—The market for Sydney and Picton Coal remains the same. Cargo sales of Picton at \$7, and Sydney at \$6-75 per ton. In anthracite steady retail sales at \$9 per ton. The demand for pig-iron continues quite moderate, and the sales have been confined to small lots at \$39 to \$40 per ton, cash, and four months, for No. 1; and American pig at \$28 to \$40 per ton. Bar-iron is quiet, and sales confined to small lots. In Russian sheet-iron nothing has been done, and the price is nominal.

NEW YORK, JUNE 3.—The demand for foreign coal is good, and we find it is getting to be more generally used, being cheaper than domestic; we hear of sales of 250 tons of Scotch steam at \$5-50; 300 tons of Newcastle gas at \$7-50, cash; 200 tons of fine Hall House Canal; 500 tons of Liverpool house Canal to arrive, and 690 tons of E. L. Baker's gas coking, on terms not made public. Domestic is in brisk demand at \$6-75 to \$7-75 per ton from yard. Scotch pig-iron is in fair request, and the market is somewhat heavy; sales of 500 tons at \$33-50 to \$34, cash, and 550 tons on private terms, supposed at \$33 to \$33-25, cash. American is scarce, and held at \$34 to \$35, cash, for best brands; but job lots keep selling lower, for the purpose of depressing the market; sales of 200 tons at \$33-50, delivered at Elizabethport; 100 tons at Poughkeepsie at \$35, and 1000 tons to Manhattan at \$37, cash. English rails are in limited supply, and very firm; sales of 150 tons at \$75, cash. Other kinds are quiet, but firm; sales of 150 tons of old scrap at \$40, cash.

Business in the MINING SHARE MARKET during the past week has been particularly active, both for dividend and progressive shares. The rise of 3l. per ton in tin has caused a considerable advance in many of the tin shares. The standard for copper remains firm, at last week's quotation. East Caradon shares have fluctuated very much; on Monday they advanced to 30, and remained so until Wednesday, when they fell to 26 1/2, sellers; on Thursday they opened 27 1/2, buyers, for cash, and sellers for the account at 26 1/2; on Friday they opened 27 1/2, buyers, rose to 28 1/2, and leave off 27 1/2; the official report values the ends at rather more than last week. Wheel Crebor shares have been extensively dealt in, and leave off firm, at 24 to 24 1/2; the 84 east continues worth 6 tons per fathom, and west 4 tons, and showing signs of a further improvement. East Basset shares continue in favour; the fluctuations are very violent and sudden; the highest price during the week has been 91, and the lowest 80, closing very firm at 85 to 87 1/2. Wheel Grenville shares continue in active demand at 6 1/2 to 6 3/4; the mine continues to improve daily. East Grenville shares have been largely dealt in, and advanced to 3 1/2, but leave off rather flatter; the lode in the shaft is worth full 6 tons of good ore per fm. Central Miners shares are again in active demand, at 30s. to 35s., after being for a long time dull, at 20s., sellers. Cefn Cilcen shares are freely offered at 30s. Sthney Carmeal shares advanced to 6 1/2; a great improvement has taken place in the 75, west of flat-road shaft, on the Carmeal lode, worth from 25l. to 30l. per fm. At East Carn Brea an improvement is reported in the 70, on the middle lode, worth 30l. per fathom, and shares have advanced to 8 1/2. West Caradon shares have declined to 24, sellers. Wheel Harriett shares flat, at 2 1/2, sellers; the official report values the lode in the west stop at 100l. for the length (4 fathoms); the lode in the 115 north

has been intersected, and is 6 in. wide, with nothing to value. Ludcost shares continue flat, at 4 1/2, sellers. Margaret shares have been in good demand, at 34 to 35. Bryn Gwion shares firm, at 30 to 31. Clifford, 21 to 23; Devon Consols, 53s to 54s; Drake Walls, 1 1/2 to 2; East Russell, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; Great Fortune, 36 1/2 to 37 1/2; Marke Valley, 6 1/2 to 6 3/4; North Basset shares flat at 3 1/2, sellers; North Crofty, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4, and enquired for; North Dolcoath shares remain steady, at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; North Downs shares very flat, at 35s., sellers; North Grambler, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; North Robert shares in demand, at 17s. 6d.; North Roekar shares receded to 24, sellers; North Trekerby shares freely offered at 3 1/2; New Martha shares in good demand, at 4 1/2 to 5; Providence shares, 41 to 42; South Caradon, 40s to 41s, buyers, and shares very scarce; Stray Park, 36 1/2 to 37 1/2; Tincroft shares in fair demand, at 20 to 21; Basset and Grylls shares declined to 21, sellers, but leave off rather firmer, at 21, buyers; Wheel Buller, 50, 52 1/2; Wheel Kitty (St. Agnes) shares are again enquired for, at 7 to 7 1/2; Wheel Seton shares steady, at 23s, buyers; Trelawny, 15 to 16. Wheel Unity shares have been extensively dealt in, at prices varying from 17s. to 22s.; the lode in the 40 has been bored into, and rich stones of ore seen. Wheel Grylls shares firm, at 30; Gomanes shares in demand, at 1 1/2 to 2; Wheel Basset flat, at 70, sellers.

On the Stock Exchange, heavy transactions in Mining Shares have been effected in a few of the principal ones; the leading operations being in Colonial and Foreign. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Caradon, 31, 31 1/2, 29 1/2, 28 1/2, 27 1/2, 27 1/2; East Basset, 86 1/2, 88, 87, 83, 84 1/2; Great South Tolgus, 4 1/2; Clifford, 21 1/2; East Carn Brea, 8; Herodsfoot, 44 1/2; Margaret, 35 1/2. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were:—Yudnamutana, 3 1/2, 3 1/2, 3 1/2; General, 21 1/2; Port Phillip, 1 1/2, 1 1/2; Cape, 2 1/2. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were:—Santa Barbara, 1/2; Cobre, 24, 25, 26, 27 1/2, 28, 29, 27, 28, 28 1/2, 29; St. John del Rey, 55 1/2, 56 1/2, 56, 56 1/2, 57, 57 1/2; United Mexican, 7 1/2, 7 1/2, 7 1/2; Vallanzasca, 1 1/2, 1 1/2; Alamillos, 1/2; Don Pedro, 1 1/2; Fortuna, 4 1/2; Linars, 6.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—Business in Mining Shares has been very dull, and the few transactions which have taken place have been confined to mines in the Wicklow district, but at depressed prices. Wicklow Copper shares were done at 37l. ex div. (5l. paid), and Mining Company of Ireland shares at 19l. 17s. 6d. (7l. paid). Connors shares changed hands as low as 16s. 6d., but recovered to 17s., at which price more would have been taken. Carysfort shares (20s. paid) brought 21s. 6d.; holders firm. The recent reports from the mines are, on the whole, as favourable as the last. The new shaft in the glen is down 9 ft.; the ground is good, and the surface work will be operated upon for gold. About 7 tons of lead ore were drawn this week from Ballintemple Lead Mine.

Our readers will be glad to observe, by our advertising columns of this day, the announcement of the New Wheel Fortune Tin Mining Company. The mine is situated in the heart of the greatest tin mining district in Cornwall, contiguous to Great Wheel Vor and Great Wheel Fortune, the most successful tin mines ever known in the county; and it is started under the auspices of gentlemen who, in themselves, inspire unlimited confidence. The committee is headed by the name of Mr. T. S. Bolitho, the head of the well-known great Banking and Tin-smelting firms of Penzance; and the local financial management is under the direction of Mr. T. W. Robinson, the purser of Great Fortune. Messrs. Dunsford and Ranken are the London agents. The principal feature to be observed in this concern is, however, the extremely moderate terms on which it is brought before the public. Instead of a new sett, started at a large premium, we have here a mine with a plant of machinery which, according to Capt. Joseph Vivian, cost 7500l. to put up, offered for 4500l. This is accounted for by the fact of the mine having for some time been the property of a private gentleman, who has spent a large sum of money upon it, but whose means have become unequal to its further development. The greatest bargains in mining are usually made by purchases of large interests from private parties, as we have recently seen in the cases of West Chiverton and Tincroft; and in the case of New Wheel Fortune the benefit of the purchase is given to the in-coming shareholders. The continued advance in the price of tin must now make mines of this metal one of the best and most favourable investments; and for tin the Great Fortune district is evidently the most rising in the county. The recent discovery in Sthney Carmeal, adjoining New Fortune, shows this, as well as the constantly increasing profits of Great Fortune, where at the next account we understand there will be a dividend of 1l. per share. One-third of the shares in New Wheel Fortune has been taken up in the district.

Of the numerous enterprises for the development of our mineral resources that have of late been introduced to the notice of the public few would seem to possess such elements of success as are embodied in an undertaking just inaugurated, having for its object the working of one of the most extensive and valuable fields of steam coal in South Wales. If collieries as joint-stock projects sometimes fail, the cause of failure may be invariably traced to the fact that the operations were commenced with an inadequate capital, in many cases being barely sufficient to meet the first, although by far the greatest, expense of placing the property in an efficient working order. As far as the collieries in question are concerned, not only has this outlay been made, but they are at the present time in complete working order, and capable of a weekly output of 1200 tons. In corroboration of these facts, the opinion of no less an authority than Mr. Joshua Richardson, C.E., F.G.S., may be quoted. He states that the property is equal to an annual production of 150,000 tons for 66 years; and that, therefore, there is no necessity for attempting to obtain a supply from the deeper parts for half a century to come, unless, indeed, coal of a superior quality could thereby be obtained, or the sale far exceeded an average of 500 tons per day. The property can be inexpensively developed by means of levels driven in from the sides of the mountains, and being contiguous to the South Wales Mineral Railway, and only six miles from the Port of Briton Ferry, great facilities are afforded for the conveyance of the coal to the markets, both at home and abroad. Upon this point Mr. Richardson remarks:—"By the mode of working adopted, a large expenditure of capital in the sinking of pits, the erection of steam-engines, pumps, and other machinery, is avoided, and the cost of working the coal is economised. A large area of coal has already been opened, and is now in operation. In order to extend and improve these works, which, generally, are in good condition, a comparatively small amount of additional capital will be required. When these works are completed, from 300 to 500 tons per day may easily be produced. Although the selling price for coal is lower than before the railway was constructed, still the reduction in the cost of conveyance is a most favourable circumstance, and greatly strengthens the fair and reasonable probability that this enterprise will be attended with very profitable results." It has been computed that during the first year the minimum output will be 1200 tons weekly; and as the selling price ranges from 7s. 3d. to 7s. 9d. per ton, and the total cost of production, including every expense, does not exceed 5s. per ton, there may reasonably be expected for the first year a net profit of more than 6000l. An agreement for the purchase of the whole of this property, held upon a lease for 99 years, at a very moderate royalty, has been entered into by the directors of the Neath and Palenka Colliery Company (Limited), for the sum of 48,500l., of which 10,000l. need not be paid until a dividend of 10 per cent. has been paid to the shareholders. It may be mentioned that this purchase includes the whole of the extensive plant, steam-engine, broad-gauge wagons, horses, and buildings, and that a large proportion of the purchase-money will be taken in paid-up shares. The owner has also agreed to allow two-thirds of the remainder to remain on mortgage, if the company should think such a step necessary. Special attention may be called to the fact that no bonus or promotion-money is to be paid, and that the whole of the preliminary expenses are included in the sum to be paid for the estate. As the direction of the company is highly respectable, and comprises names of considerable influence, it is but just to assume that every detail connected with the undertaking will be conducted in a bona fide manner, and with judgment and economy, which cannot fail to ensure a success as satisfactory to the executive as it will be remunerative to the proprietary.

The prospectus of the Llanfair Green and Blue Slate Company (limited) appears in our columns to-day, with a direction so thoroughly practical and respectable as to ensure confidence in the undertaking. It is announced that upwards of 3000 shares had been subscribed for before the publication of the prospectus. With such evidence of support from the investing public, the success of the company would appear to be placed beyond question. We are informed that an offer from one gentleman to take from 2000 to 3000 of the remaining shares has been declined, as being too exclusive in its tendency, the ordinary applications being more than sufficient for all purposes. We understand that the works at the

quarry are likely to be commenced next week. The share list we are authorised to state will be very shortly closed.

The abridged prospectus of the Maryport, Caldbeck, and Hesketh-Journal Market Railway will be found in another column of this day's Journal. Large deposits of copper, silver, lead, barytes, blende, and manganese exist in the district through which the proposed railway will pass, and it is also anticipated that there would be a fair revenue from the carriage of building stones, which are abundantly produced in the district, and of coal for domestic purposes. The line is an extension of the Aspatria and Wigton branches of the Maryport and Carlisle Railway. It is considered that there is no place in England where a railway would do more to open out its resources than this, though public attention has hitherto been but little directed to it. We understand that there is still an opening for a contractor to make the line, and that among the inducements for undertaking it are the circumstances that there are no heavy cuttings, bridges, or other expensive work, and it is believed that the Maryport Company will undertake the working for 40 per cent.

The shares of the Consolidated Copper Mines of Cobro Association have advanced to the extent of nearly 50 per cent. during the past week, the price on Friday last being 21½, and closing to night firm at 30½. The rise is in consequence of the report of the manager alluded to favourable indications in the 120 cross-cut in the Great Mine, where they have cut the lode, and the appearance was very good. There had not been time, however, to ascertain the full value of the lode. He adds that this discovery will give the company a dry lode with ore which will dress cleaner, and consequently, to a higher percentage than those from the south lode in the old mine.

The directors have just issued to the shareholders the report of Mr. John Fetherick, who has recently visited and carefully inspected the mines. He resided on the mines for nearly three months, and thoroughly investigated every portion of the mines now in operation. He estimates that the productive ground now available in the old mine will afford 1200 tons monthly for three years, from Jan. 1 last. He recommends certain operations to be carried on in the Great Mine. The prospects of the White Mine are not such as to justify any further outlay in exploring it. The precipitation works have been so altered by Mr. Fetherick's direction, with a view of lessening the waste of copper water during the rainy season, that the yield will be increased to 20 tons per month, which will give a yearly profit of 7800l. The stamping-mill cost 4000l., and returned in the year ending Dec. last 2085l. 12s. profit; in future the profits will be greater from this source. The introduction of the patent separators has led to a reduction of more than 50 per cent. in the cost of treating the crushed ores. Two more (making ten in all) will be constructed; the cost will not exceed 800l. each. The smelting-works have produced satisfactory results. The hospital, under the superintendence of a native medical gentleman, is well arranged, and in perfect order. Mr. Fetherick calculates the future monthly expenditure at 5355l., which will leave a profit of 2820l. The supplemental report upon the Gitanilla Mine (which includes the pertenencias Perla, Cobrera, Estrella, Santa Rita, and Gitanilla) is favourable, but in the present unsatisfactory state of the copper market Mr. Fetherick does not feel justified in recommending the application of the company's funds for carrying on the necessary exploratory works.

The Adelaide (North Arm) Port and Railway Extension and Land Company has been constituted upon the limited liability principle, with a company of 400,000l. in shares of 20l. each, the object of the undertaking being to afford more convenient accommodation for the shipping and commerce of South Australia. The project embraces also an extension of two miles of railway to complete the line already laid down by the Government, from the city of Adelaide to the North Arm, and a short line of 4½ miles to the dry Creek station, on the Great North and Murray River Railway, thereby effecting a saving of 12 miles of carriage between the great producing districts and the port of the colony. The land required for the purposes of the company has been obtained upon terms by which nearly two-thirds of the purchase-money will be taken in deferred shares, to remain in the hands of the directors, so as to secure to the shareholders a priority of dividend to the extent of 5 per cent. till the profits yield sufficient to pay that amount of dividend on the aggregate of the paid-up capital and deferred shares; the remaining one-third is to be paid in cash. The proprietors of the land will place in the possession of the directors securities to pay 5 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital, until the work is far completed so as to enable the directors to commence business. The board of directors in this country includes the names of several well-known mercantile firms connected with the colony, and the local board in Adelaide includes the names of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the late Chief Secretary, and other gentlemen intimately connected with the Legislature.

At the Truro Ticketing, on Thursday, 4753 tons of ore were sold, realising 20,066l. 3s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 119½; average produce, 5½; average price per ton, 4½. 4s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 276 tons 14 cwt. The following are the particulars:—
Date. Tons. Standard. Produce. Price per ton. Ore cop.
May 21..... 6146 1117 3 0 5 1/2 £70 14 0
" 28..... 3270 111 12 0 7 78 2 0
June 4..... 1980 116 6 13 7 1/2 10 14 6 79 18 0
" 11..... 2233 113 11 0 7 1/2 7 6 73 1 0
" 18..... 4753 119 11 0 5 1/2 4 6 72 6 0
Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 2½, and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. 6d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 1½, 10s., and in the price per ton of ore about 2s.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1980 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 21,263l. 12s. The particulars of the sale were:—Average standard, 96½; average produce, 13 7 16; average price per ton, 10½. 14s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 266 tons 1 cwt. The particulars of the sales during the past month have been:—
Date. Tons. Standard. Produce. Price per ton. Ore cop.
May 12 2682 92 19 0 16 1/2 £12 11 6 £78 0 0
" 25 2980 92 0 0 16 12 13 0 78 2 0
June 16 1980 96 11 6 13 7 1/2 10 14 6 79 18 0
Compared with the last sale, the advance has been in the standard 2½, and in the price per ton of ore about 5s. 6d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been about the same. Of the 1980 tons sold on Tuesday, 1059 tons were British ores, which gave an average produce of 9½, and sold at an average standard of 100½. 18s. 6d.—71s. 6d. per ton of ore; the remaining 921 tons were foreign ores, which gave an average produce of 17½, and sold at an average standard of 93½. 18s. 6d.—14½. 11s. per ton of ore. On June 30 there will be offered for sale 2747 tons, from Berehaven, Cobro, Knockmahon, Cape, Laxey, Connoree, Sestri, Genoa, Kamantoo, and Lisbon.

At West Wheel Seston meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for March and April showed a credit balance of 8173l. 13s. 7d. The profit on the two months' working was 2055l. 8s. 10d. A dividend of 3000l. (5d. per share) was declared, and 1173l. 13s. 7d. carried to credit of next account. Capt. Thomas, Bath, and Jennings reported upon the various points of operation. The amount of copper ore sold to come to the credit of next account is 5787l. 18s. 10d.

At the Tamar Silver-Lead Mine (special) meeting, yesterday (Mr. Dunford in the chair), the accounts, including the April cost, showed a credit balance of 1511l. It was agreed that the recommendations of the agents should be carried out; that the operations should at present be confined to the development of the bottom levels. Details in another column.

At the North Minera Mine (special) meeting, yesterday (Mr. T. P. Thomas in the chair), the resolution passed at the previous meeting for the increase of the company's capital was unanimously confirmed. The details will appear in next week's Journal.

At South Wheel Crofty meeting, on Monday, the accounts for March and April showed a debit balance of 583l. 1s. 6d. A call of 1l. per share was made. Capt. Rutter and Gilbert reported that the prospects are quite as encouraging as at the last meeting. They have 56 men and boys on tribute.

At the Boscan Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for the three months ending March showed—Balance last aud., 408l. 8s. 4d.; tin sold (deducting 88l. 16s. 6d. dues), 2249l. 17s. 8d.—3657l. 15s. Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 2285l. 12s. 4d.; leaving credit balance 398l. 19s. 8d., which was carried to credit of next account.

At the West Wheel Trevelyan Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 676l. 5s. 11d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The arrears of calls amount to 270l. 5s.; and it was resolved that "the names of the adventurers in arrears of calls be at once handed over to the creditors of the mine, for the purpose of being proceeded against without further notice." Capt. Odgers and Harris reported on the mine: "The engine and machinery are working very well, and we have the timber rods prepared to displace the iron ones, which have caused a great deal of hindrance. The number of hands employed are—Underground, 35 men and 3 boys; at surface, 9 men and 12 boys and girls."

At East Wheel Falmouth meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for the three months ending April showed a credit balance of 291. 9s. 7d., and a balance of liabilities over assets of 145l. 11s. 4d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Messrs. Bastard, Hayash, Lay, Coward, and Shaw were appointed directors, and the secretary was ordered to take peremptory steps to recover the arrears of calls.

At the Great Wheel Vor United Mines meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. George Noakes in the chair), the accounts made up to the present time showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 2954l. Upon the whole, the mine presents most encouraging prospects. The net profit of the past month's operations was about 600l. Details in another column.

At the Caradon Consols Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Buckland in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending April showed a debit balance of 131l. 16s. 3d. A call of 15s. per share was made.

At Great Caradon Mine meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a balance against the mine of 24l. A call of 2s. per share was made.

At Camborne Consols Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for the four months ending April showed a debit balance of 273l. 11s. 8d. A call of 5s. per share was made. The arrears of calls amount to 257l. 15s.

At the Gawton Copper Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Rowlands in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 55l. 9s. 7d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At Wheel Norris meeting, on June 11, the accounts showed a debit balance of 1221l. 16s. 6d. A call of 4s. per share was made. The outstanding calls amount to 359l. 11s. 4d.

At the Spear Moor Mine meeting, on June 12, the accounts showed a debit balance of 344l. 19s. 3d. During the past twelve months upwards of 1200l. have been expended in skip-roads and machinery, without any call on the adventurers, and as this expenditure has now ceased, and every probability of the price of tin continuing

to advance, I look forward at no distant period to resume dividends. Capt. J. Bennett and C. Ellis reported on the mine.

At the St. John del Rey Mining Company meeting, yesterday (Mr. J. D. Powles in the chair), a dividend of 3l. 10s. per share was declared. Details will be found in another column.

At the Linares Lead Mining Company meeting, on Thursday, the directors declared a dividend of 5s. per share.

At the Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica meeting, on Monday (Mr. J. W. Carter in the chair), a resolution was passed to wind-up the company, but negotiations are pending for the formation of a new company to develop the Stamford Hill and Charing Cross Mines (adjoining properties) conjointly. The Charing Cross Mine, it may be mentioned, sold when last worked a considerable quantity of ore, which realised upon an average about 10l. per ton. Details in another column.

The directors of the Provincial Bank of Ireland have declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 per cent., and also an extraordinary dividend of 1l. 10s. on each 100l. share, and 12s. on each 10l. share.

NEWCASTLE, JUNE 18.—The market this week has been moderately active. Tyne Heads have been dealt in at previous quotations; Nantoes and Crebor have been active; and considerable enquiries have been made for North Rooker and Rookerworth, at minimum quotations. Harwood sold about 30 tons of lead, on the 10th; the financial position of the company at the present time is good.—E. BARVIS.

LEEDS, JUNE 17.—In mining shares business has been more animated, and enquiries have been freely made for shares in the well-managed and promising undertakings, with little variation in prices.—JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO.

APPLETREWICK MINE.
SIR,—In last week's Journal it was stated by Messrs. Gledhill and Co., that "at a meeting of the directors of the Appletrewick Lead Mine, on the 11th inst., at the offices of the company, in Leeds, it was decided to pay a dividend of 5l. per share." I beg to say that such statement is altogether untrue, as no such resolution was ever passed.
Leeds, June 18. ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday, the fresh arrivals numbered 54 ships of all sorts. For house coal there was an increased demand, at fully last day's prices. Hartley's were dull, but without alteration in value; manufacturers' scarce, and a shade dearer. Best house coal, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; seconds, 15s. to 16s.; Hartley's, 14s. to 15s.; manufacturers', 12s. 6d. to 15s. per ton.—On Wednesday, there were 56 arrivals. There was no alteration in the market, a steady business going in all coals, at previous prices.—On Friday, there were 70 arrivals. The proportion of house coal was large, and the business ruled heavy, at barely last prices. Hartley's submitted to a reduction of 3d. per ton; manufacturers' in steady request, at late prices. South Hetton Wallsend; 17s. 3d.; Haswell Wallsend, 17s.; Tees Wallsend, 16s. 9d.; Eden Main, 15s. 6d.; Harton Wallsend, 15s.; Bebside West Hartley, 14s. 9d.; Bute's Tanfield, 13s.; Holywell Main, 15s.: 27 cargoes unsold; 95 ships at sea.

CONTRACT FOR COAL.—The Admiralty require the supply of 700 tons of South Wales Coal, for the Piraeus.

VOLUNTARY WINDING-UP.—It has been held by the Master of the Rolls, in re the Torquay Bath Company, that a company registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Act of 1856, but not registered under the Companies Act of 1862, may be wound-up voluntarily under the latter Act. His Honour also held that the words "registered company" in sect. 199 of that Act mean a company not registered at all, either under that or the previous Acts, being of opinion that there was nothing in the Act of 1862 to repeal the effect of registration under the previous Acts, and that it was not necessary to go through the form of registering under that Act in order to enable the shareholders to wind-up the company voluntarily.

DEED OF ASSIGNMENT.—The Court of Exchequer has decided (Mr. Baron Bramwell dissenting) that if a deed of assignment for the benefit of creditors purports in its language to be, and is intended, for the benefit of all the creditors, it is sufficient to bring it within the exception of the Bills of Sale Act, so as not to require registration under that Act, although the deed does not appear to be executed by all the creditors. This was the case of the General Furnishing and Upholstery Company (Limited) v. Venn.—Mr. Baron Bramwell said: "I doubt if the Act does apply to deeds which are, in fact, for the benefit of all the creditors, unless they show on the face of them that they are, in fact, for the benefit of all. The difficulty might be easily obviated if the parties would but express their meaning clearly. However, this is only a small matter; but I think the question is likely to arise again, and to cause considerable inconvenience."

CALLS ON SHARES.—It has been held by the Court of Exchequer, in the case of the Ornamental Pyrographic Woodwork Company v. Brown, that a person who subscribes for shares in a joint-stock company is liable for calls in respect thereof, although at the time of action brought not half the capital intended to be raised was subscribed for, nor yet a sufficient sum to enable the company to carry on the business for which it was formed. Some such question as this, it seems, arises also in re the Inns of Court Hotel Company.

LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS RETIRING.—The Court of Exchequer has decided, in the action Harvey v. Clough, that a shareholder in an unregistered company, which, after such shareholder has parted with all his shares, becomes a registered joint-stock company, cannot, upon the winding-up of such registered company, be made a contributory thereof, but remains liable for all debts incurred by the unregistered company whilst he was a shareholder therein. In this holding, the Court followed the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench in Lanyon v. Smith.

The "Notes" prepared by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., during his Tour through the Mining Districts, are continued in the second page of this week's Journal, and will be found well worthy of attentive perusal.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MINE SPECULATORS.—WANTED TO BORROW, A SUM OF TWO THOUSAND POUNDS, FOR THE WORKING OF A RICH AND INEXHAUSTIBLE COPPER MINE, IN THE ISLAND OF CORSIKA, with the OPTION TO PURCHASE ONE-FIFTH PART for the same amount, on the most favourable terms.—Answers, from principals only, to be addressed Mr. CHAPMAN, 12, Rue Montmartre, Franco Marseilles.

WANTED, BY A CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEER, A SITUATION, either at home or in the colonies. Has had extensive experience in surface and mineral surveys, railways, plan drawing, &c. First-class references.—Address, "Engineer," W. Porteous and Co., news agents, Glasgow.

WANTED, A SITUATION AS MINE AGENT, by a Cornish miner, who has had considerable experience in the management of mines out of Cornwall. Reference as to character and ability to last employer, where he has been 15 years.—Address, "K. A.," MINING JOURNAL OFFICE, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, A RESIDENT MANAGER FOR A COLLIERY IN NORTH WALES, which is at present producing upwards of 50,000 tons of coal a year. He must be able to take the whole charge of the colliery, and conduct all the commercial affairs of the company.—Application, with full particulars, to be made on or before the 19th inst., to "L. J.," MINING JOURNAL OFFICE, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

A PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN, who has INVESTED FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS IN A FIRST-CLASS COPPER MINE, which has lately improved, with every indication of further improvement, requiring the money to complete a purchase and being desirous to sell the shares, will be GLAD TO MEET A CAPITALIST who will JOIN HIM IN THE SPECULATION. Advertiser to guarantee all loss below a stated amount per share, and to be entitled to half the profit above. This is a bona fide advertisement, and first-class references will be given.—Address, "T. R.," 13, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

TO SPECULATORS.—The ADVERTISER, a retired mine captain of great practical experience in Cornwall, is in a POSITION TO GIVE THE NAMES OF SIX PROGRESSIVE MINES which are SAFE in his opinion (founded on a perfect knowledge and reliable data) TO ADVANCE HUNDREDS PER CENT. IN A FEW MONTHS. Terms, commission on profit.—Address, "Investor," Mining Journal Office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

METAL TUBES AND CYLINDERS.—The ADVERTISER has COMPLETED AN IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINERY FOR MANUFACTURE OF SAME, which is protected at home and abroad. He is now DESIROUS OF JOINING WITH A CAPITALIST TO FURTHER THE UNDERTAKING, which promises to be a valuable one. A machine is ready for view.—Apply to JNO. KENDRICK, 20, Easy-row, Birmingham.

WANTED. RUNCORN SMELTING WORKS, NEAR LIVERPOOL.—MR. PEMBERTON JONES having succeeded the late firm of Stubbs, Price, and Co., is in WANT OF ROUGH LOW PRODUCE LEAD ORES, and would be happy to receive samples from the various mining companies, addressed Lead Works, Runcorn, Cheshire.

FISHER BROTHERS AND CO., FIRE BRICK MANUFACTURERS, STOURBRIDGE. BEST FURNACE BRICKS OF THE MOST DURABLE QUALITY SUPPLIED ON ANY SPECIFICATION.

MESSRS. C. HODGE AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, SHAREBROKERS, &c., 1, CROWN COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. Should be consulted by investors prior to BUYING or SELLING MINING STOCK, or OTHER SECURITIES, on the usual commission. MINES INSPECTED AND REPORTED ON LIBERALLY. Their monthly "Monitor," or guide to legitimate mining stock, may be had on application, by enclosing six postage stamps. Telegraphic messages receive prompt attention.

MONEY.—Great profits are made by judiciously speculating in mines, but the greatest caution is necessary. Consult the correspondent of the Mining Journal, who writes under the signature of "A Cautious Man."—Address, Mr. HALSE, Mining Broker, 28, Threadneedle-street, London.

JOHN HALSE, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, of 2, HATTON COURT, and the STOCK EXCHANGE, has NO CONNECTION with the PERSON OF A SIMILAR SURNAME (christian name concealed) who advertises from 28, Threadneedle-street.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.—Before buying a mine share, read TREVOR AND CO.'S "MINES AND MINING," written specially to demonstrate the real profits of mining, and to protect the unwary from the heavy losses awaiting all who engage in the pursuit without experience. The information it imparts has cost many a speculator hundreds of pounds. Per post 13 stamps.—21, Sun-street, London, E.C.

LEAD ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Wheal Mary Ann	82	£25 7 6	Stock & Co.
ditto	22	15 0	ditto
Great Laxey	190	19 2 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
Cargill	85	17 2 6	J. & J. Williams.
Harwood	30	12 8 9	London Lead Co.
Frongoch	75	12 11 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
East Darnen	75	12 15 0	ditto
Cwm Erfin	80	15 9 6	J. & J. Williams.
ditto	35	15 18 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Minera Union	36	12 13 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
Dylife	66	13 1 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	55	12 18 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.

BLACK TIN.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
St. Wh. Vor Untd.	30 12 3 8	—	£2360 2 6	—
Gariyn	4 8 0 10	65 0 0	286 5 6	Chyndour.
St. Day Untd.	51 11 3 1	—	3114 11 11	—

COPPER ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Lot 1	165	£25 17 6	C. Lambert.
2	165	5 17 6	ditto

COPPER ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Berehaven	130	10 1/2	£3 0	Cape Copper	49	23	£31 5 6
ditto	67	10 1/2	8 1 6	ditto	43	21 1/2	17 16 6
ditto	80	10 1/2	8 2 0	ditto	20	30 1/2	25 5 6
ditto	74	10 1/2	8 3 0	Ballycummick	8	17 1/2	14 6 0
ditto	122	10 1/2	8 4 0	ditto	60	11 1/2	9 11 0
ditto	82	10 1/2	8 4 0	ditto	27	4 1/2	2 19 0
Cobro	92	12 1/2	9 13 0	Copper Slag	89	3	1 6 0
ditto	67	12 1/2	9 14 0	Cappagh	17	20 1/2	16 15 0
ditto	82	12 1/2	9 15 0	ditto	24	10 1/2	6 11 0
ditto	101	12 1/2	9 14 0	ditto	25	6 1/2	4 12 0
ditto	100	12 1/2	9 13 6	ditto	1	45	39 0 0
ditto	27	25 1/2	19 18 0	Brada United	32	4 1/2	3 6 0
Western	66	20 1/2	15 19 0	African	14	15 1/2	12 6 0
Australian	65	20 1/2	15 19 0	ditto	3	25 1/2	19 2 0
ditto	63	20 1/2	16 12 0	Gunnis Lake	3	23 1/2	18 5 0
ditto	74	20	15 19 0	ditto	2	35 1/2	31 13 0
Knockmahon	62	3 1/2	7 18 0	Cronebane	2	30	22 12 0
ditto	50	3 1/2	7 16 6	Tigrony	3	30	22 12 0
ditto	75	10 1/2	8 11 6				

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Berehaven	555	£4517 18 6	Cappagh	37	£727 15 0
Cobro	489	5032 15 0	Brada United	22	105 12 0
Western Australian	258	4149 11 0	African	17	229 17 0
Knockmahon	177	1445 8 6	Gunnis Lake	5	118 1 0
Cape Copper	162	3875 9 0	Cronebane	2	45 1 0
Ballycummick	125	855 11 0	Tigrony	3	45 4 0
Copper Slag	89	115 14 0			

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Companies.	Tons.	Amount.
Copper Mines Company	129 1/2	£1072 15 6
Freeman and Co.	213 1/2	3764 3 0
P. Grenfell and Sons	453	3248 6 0
Sims, Williams, Nevill, and Co.	475 1/2	5158 1 6
Vivian and Sons	390 1/2	3443 6 3
Williams, Foster, and Co.	52	410 16 0
Mason and Elkington	61	1890 5 6
Bankart and Sons	34	290 14 0
Sweetland, Tuttle, and Co.	58	978 0 6
Jennings and Co.	88	811 8 3
Neath Copper Company	1980	£21,263 12 0

Copper Ores for sale at Swansea, June 30.—Berehaven 129, 51, 104, 80, 47, 110, 92—Cobro 90, 83, 79, 88, 86, 77, 71, 53, 49, 9—Knockmahon 87, 63, 61, 60, 98—Cape Copper 42, 34, 58, 35, 11, 35, 8—Laxey 131—Connoree 79, 42, 8—Sestri 43, 42, 36, 6—Genoa 75, 47—Kamantoo 25, 18—Lisbon 60, 56, 6—Total, 2747 tons.

AVERAGES.

Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	9 1/2	£7 8 6
Foreign	17 1/2	14 11 0
Sale	13 7 16	£10 14 6
Totals—British, 1059; Foreign, 921=1980 tons (31 cwt.).		£26 11 6

COPPER ORES.

COFFER CASKS.

Sampled June 3, and sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, June 18.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Devon Great Consols	139	£4 14 6	East Caradon	51	£28 8 6
ditto	132	4 10 0	Marke Valley	85	3 5 6
ditto	131	4 7 6	ditto	83	3 7 6
ditto	130	5 4 0	ditto	82	3 10 0
ditto	121	4 15 0	ditto	81	3 14 0
ditto	119	4 1 6	ditto	51	2 4 0
ditto	118	5 1 0	ditto	28	1 17 0
ditto	111	5 2 6	Devon and Cornwall	95	1 8 0
ditto	109	3 1 0	ditto	88	1 8 0
ditto	108	9 1 6	ditto	71	2 6 0
ditto	103	5 3 6	ditto	36	6 13 0
ditto	101	5 16 0	Bedford United	131	3 10 0
ditto	97	1 10 0	ditto	93	5 10 0
ditto	96	4 10 0	Crelake	67	6 15 0
ditto	95	4 0 6	ditto	60	8 15 0
ditto	93	5 8 0	ditto	48	2 8 0
ditto	90	1 18 0	Wheal Emma	57	3 14 0
ditto	63	3 19 6	ditto	46	1 12 0
ditto	60	4 2 6	ditto	30	6 12 0
ditto	51	1 18 0	North Wheal Robert	56	0 13 0
ditto	38	4 10 6	ditto	55	6 0 0
Phoenix Mines	102	2 1 6	Wheal Friendship	51	10 10 0
ditto	94	3 4 0	ditto	50	6 3 6
ditto	84	3 4 0	Brookwood	60	5 9 6
ditto	66	2 6 0	ditto	56	6 13 6
ditto	65	4 8 0	ditto	11	9 3 6
ditto	53	3 0 0	Wheal Arthur	48	2 10 0
ditto	39	3 10 0	ditto	30	5 7 6
East Caradon	71	3 7 6	Gunnis Lake (Chitlers).	52	4 18 0
ditto	65	4 1 6	Sortridge Consols	23	7 15 0
ditto	60	3 5 0	ditto	17	4 6 0
ditto	49	7 15 6	Hawkmoor	35	5 2 0
ditto	55	6 3 0	Furdon	19	4 9 0

CUMBERLAND.
ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS OF
THE MARYPORT, CALDBECK, AND
HESKET-NEW-MARKET RAILWAY.
 Commencing at Mealegate, and terminating at Hesket-New-Market.
 Being an extension of the Aspathia and Wigton branches of the Maryport and Carlisle Railway.
 Capital £200,000, in 20,000 shares of £10 each.
 Deposit, £2 per share.
 Length of railway, nine miles. To be laid out in the first instance as a single line.
 CHAIRMAN OF THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.
 Sir ROBERT BRISCO, Bart., Crofton Hall.
 BANKERS—Cumberland Union Banking Company, Messrs. Barclay and Co., London.
 ENGINEERS—John Addison, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., Maryport.
 SOLICITORS—Messrs. Tyson and Hobson, Maryport.
 PROVISIONAL SECRETARY—Samuel Merryweather, Esq., Caldbeck.

The following are the objects sought to be accomplished by the proposed railway:—
 To develop and transport the following valuable minerals and stones abounding in the district, viz.:—
 MINERALS.—Copper, silver, lead, barytes, blende, and manganese (sulphuric and oxide).
 STONES.—Granite, green rock, hyperstone, porphyry rock, hornblende, and freestone.
 To facilitate and cheapen the carriage of coal for domestic use, as well as for the burning of limestone for agricultural purposes within the district traversed by the proposed railway.
 To facilitate the transmission of general merchandise.
 To afford the inhabitants of the district direct access to and from the several local railways, and thus, by means thereof, to give them an expeditious and cheap communication with the principal towns and industrial seats of commerce throughout the kingdom.

Detailed prospectuses may be obtained of the several undermentioned parties, to whom applications for shares may also be made, viz.:—Messrs. TYSON and HOBSON, solicitors, Maryport; Mr. MERRYWEATHER, Caldbeck; Messrs. BRISCO and STODOLSKY, shareholders, Thropton-street, London; Messrs. NEWBURN and BARKER, shareholders, Manchester; Mr. HAMCOCK, shareholder, Liverpool; Mr. WELSH, shareholder, Liverpool; Mr. WELSH, shareholder, Lancaster; Mr. DREWERY, shareholder, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr. LAVER, shareholder, Carlisle; Mr. JOHNSON, shareholder, Carlisle; Mr. JEVING, shareholder, Carlisle; Mr. GRIEVEY, shareholder, Penrith; Mr. NICHOLSON, shareholder, Whitehaven and Carlisle; and Mr. KENTON, shareholder, Maryport.

THE NEATH AND PELENN COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED).
 Capital £25,000, in 10,000 shares of £2 10s.
 Deposit £1 per share, and £1 per share upon allotment.
 Registered according to the Companies Act of 1862.

DIRECTORS.
 GEORGE BRAGINTON, Esq., Banker, Great Torrington, Director No. Devon Railway.
 EDWARD ELLIOT, Esq., The Mount, Harrow, Vice-Chief Magistrate Madras.
 Col. GUMM, Beaumont, Fortland-place.
 Sir SAMUEL HANCOCK, Chevening Lodge, Seven Oaks.
 CHARLES HENEGGE, Esq., Cadogan-place, Belgrave-square.
 AMBROSE MILLER, Esq. (A. and C. Miller), 9, George-yard, Lombard-street, and Coal Exchange.
 JOHN E. PANTER, Esq., Lee Park, Blackheath, Director of the Amman Aberdare Colliery Company.

BANKERS Alliance Bank of London and Liverpool; and Bank of Wales, Swansea and Newport branches.
SOLICITOR—H. Fryer, Esq., 1 and 2, Gray's Inn-place, W.C.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Johnson, Cooper, White, and Co., 5, Lothbury, E.C.; T. Armstrong, Esq., The Jerusalem, Cornhill; W. Lindsay, Esq., 46, Lime-street.
SECRETARY—J. Nightingale, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—11, ST. BENET'S PLACE, GRACECHURCH STREET.

PROSPECTUS.
 This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and working one of the most extensive and valuable fields of steam coal in South Wales.

The colliery is at the present time in complete working order, and capable of a weekly output of 1200 tons, which can be increased in less than one year, by an additional output, to 4000 tons per week.

The property is of great extent, being about 1500 acres, and is most advantageously situated on the South Wales Mineral Railway, about five miles from the port of Briton Ferry.

There are, within a depth of 200 fms. from surface, eleven veins of coal, of an aggregate thickness of 34 ft. 10 in., which will yield a total, in 1400 acres, of 24,000,000 tons of coal; at least 40 per cent. of this immense deposit lies near the surface, and is contained in the four upper veins, consequently can be worked at a very cheap rate, by means of adit levels. Some of these veins are house coal of excellent quality.

The quality of the coal is well known. It is an excellent house coal, and amongst the best steam coal raised in South Wales; a ready market exists in France, Spain, and Ireland for every ton that can be raised. This fact alone is of great importance. The property is held on lease for 99 years, equivalent to a perpetuity, and an agreement has been entered into for the purchase of this estate, together with the valuable and extensive plant, steam-engine, broad-gauge wagons, horses, the buildings, and all work already done, for the sum of £45,000, which includes the late owner's connection in the coal trade, and orders now on hand; and an arrangement has been made with the owner, by which £10,000 of this purchase-money will not be paid until the shareholders shall have received a dividend of 10 per cent. A considerable proportion of the purchase-money will be taken in paid-up shares, and two-thirds of the purchase-money or more may remain on mortgage if necessary, at the discretion of the directors, or payments may be made extending over a series of years. Arrangements have been made with responsible contractors for the greater portion of the additional plant required, upon terms very advantageous to the company.

With regard to the probable profits of the undertaking, the directors have made careful enquiries, and find that the outside price of cutting the coal, and putting it free on board at Briton Ferry Docks, including all charges of management and royalties, is 5s. 1d. per ton, and that the selling prices range from 7s. 3d. to 7s. 9d. per ton. Calculating upon a minimum output of 1200 tons weekly, the first year, at 2s. per ton profit, will give a return of £2240; this return may be more than doubled the second and succeeding years. In addition to the profit on working the coal, the small coal, or slack, can be made into excellent coke, which will add considerably to the profits, as above estimated.

This undertaking contains within itself all the elements of success, and has been formed for the purpose of carrying out the present works on a more extensive scale, and not for sinking to unproved minerals, or for any speculative enterprise.

A considerable number of shares are already subscribed for. No bonus is paid by the company in any way to promoters, and the preliminary expenses are included in the sum to be paid for the estate.

If no allotment be made, all deposits paid will be returned, free from any deduction. Full prospectuses, with forms of application for shares, and reports upon the colliery by JOSHUA RICHARDSON, Esq., of Neath, and T. DYKE STEEL, Esq., of Newport, can be obtained on application to the secretary, at the company's offices, or to any of the brokers. Samples of the coal can be seen also at the offices, with plans and sections of the workings, and photographic views of the estate.

THE LLANFAIR GREEN AND BLUE SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).
 Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, whereby the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.
 Capital £250,000, in 10,000 shares of £25 each.
 Deposit £1 per share on application, and £1 10s. on allotment.
 Upwards of 3000 shares have already been subscribed for.

DIRECTORS.
 PHILIP CHAPLIN, Esq., Feltmore House, Harlow, Essex.
 THOMAS HAWKLEY, Esq., C.E. 30, Great George-street, Westminster.
 Lieut.-Col. H. GARNET MAN, Halesdend Lodge, Sevenoaks, Kent. (Railway.)
 RICHARD KYRKE PENSON, Esq., Director of the Aberystwith and Welsh Coast Railway.
 WILLIAM STIRLING, Esq., Slate Merchant, Phoenix Slate Wharf, Stratford.
 (With power to add to their number.)

BANKERS—The Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited), 75, Cornhill, London.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Ellis, Parker, and Clarke, Cowper's-court, Cornhill.
OFFICIAL AUDITOR—Mr. Henry Lloyd Morgan, 3, Walbrook-street, London, E.C.
BROKERS—Messrs. Fox, Taylor, and Backhouse, 5, Trenchard-house-yard, Lothbury.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. J. F. Gee.
OFFICES,—PANCRAS CHAMBERS, 11, PANCRAS LANE, QUEEN STREET, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

This company is established for the purpose of working the veins of green and blue slate on the estates of Llanfair and Uchiglan, in the celebrated slate district of Merionethshire, within half a mile of the excellent shipping-place of Pen-y-sarn.

The quarry is held under a lease for 21 years, renewable for a further term of 21 years, at the moderate royalty of 1-14th of the produce on the bank; it extends to nearly a mile in length by about a quarter in breadth; and the veins of slate run through a steep hill, giving facility for opening several galleries, with abundance of fall for the waste, the clear of the slate, and plenty of water power for sawing and planing slabs, to pumping or lifting machinery being required.

It is a valuable peculiarity of the Llanfair Quarry that it contains a green as well as a blue vein, both of which are accessible by the same galleries; they lie within a few yards of the Caerogth Quarry, which affords a large supply of the most superior slates and slabs. The Llanfair green vein, as well as the blue vein slate, is of the finest texture, with good and even split, and is unsurpassed in quality by any other green slate; the blue vein is of remarkably fine colour, without spot or stripe; and both these veins, which crop out of the surface, and have been opened and worked, and are upwards of 200 yards in thickness, run through and dip into the centre of the grant; they are, in fact, more than double the width of Lord Palmerston's celebrated vein, whose quarry yields £40,000 per annum profit. Additional power will be taken in Memorandum of Association to acquire and work quarries on adjoining lands, so that the veins may be followed, if it shall be thought desirable.

Besides these intrinsic advantages, the slate from Llanfair Quarry can be carried to the ship's side at 1s. per ton, instead of from 5s. to 11s. per ton paid by quarries in the district for shipment at Portmadoc, a difference in its favour, upon an estimated produce of 1000 tons per month, of from £4000 to £6000 per year; the Aberystwith and Welsh Coast Railway, now completing, will come so close to the quarry that a siding may be run into it, and slates and slabs for inland demand can be conveyed with the utmost facility, safety, and economy.

As the quarry is already simply proved—as, from the natural formation of the ground, no shafts are necessary—and as the driving will be into and through the slate veins alone, the production of slates and slabs will begin at once (an advantage almost without precedent in slate quarries), and with every prospect of profitable returns within 12 months of commencing work. So satisfied are the vendors of this result that they guarantee to the shareholders £5 per cent., either as interest or dividend, upon the capital subscribed, for the first year.

The proprietors of the Llanfair Quarry agree to sell the lease, with all rights and improvements, for £2500 in cash, and 1000 paid-up shares of this company; the dividend on such shares to be deferred until a dividend of 10 per cent. shall be payable upon the subscribed capital.

Mr. Williams, manager of Lord Palmerston's quarries, estimates the return of slates, after an expenditure of only £2000, at 250 tons per month; and if that output be carried up to £10,000, he says "You may expect the make to be 500 tons per month." But there is no difficulty in raising much larger quantities of slate, without exceeding the capital produced by the deposit and allotment payments of £2 10s. per share. Taking the profit at the low average of £1 per ton, it would amount from the commencement to 60 per cent., without adding the saving in carriage, or the greater value of the green slates, which, upon duces, for instance, will make a difference in favour of this com-

pany of £5 15s. per thousand, and on smaller sizes of upwards of 100 per cent. The same eminently practical authority says, "The demand for slates of all sizes is unlimited, and the prices have greatly advanced, and are likely to be still higher."
 Specimens of the slate, both green and blue, may be seen at the offices of the company; where, and from the brokers, Messrs. Fox, Taylor, and Backhouse, prospectuses, forms of application for shares, and copies of reports may be obtained.

NEW WHEEL FORTUNE TIN MINING COMPANY.
 SITHNEY, CORNWALL.
 On the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."
 Divided into 2000 shares of £2 each.
 Deposit of £1 on application, and £1 on allotment.
 No further call for six months.

DIRECTORS.
 T. S. BOLITHO, Esq., Penzance, Cornwall.
 W. J. DUNSFORD, Esq., 9, Broad-street-buildings, London.
 J. S. ORTON, Esq., Upper Hamilton-terrace, London.

BANKERS—The City Bank, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.; Messrs. Bolitho Sons and Co., Penzance.
LONDON AGENTS—Messrs. Dunford and Ranken, 9, Broad-street-buildings, E.C.
LOCAL PURSER—Mr. T. W. Robinson, Hayle, Furer of Great Wheel Fortune.

PROSPECTUS.
 This mine is situated in the heart of the Breage and Sithney mining district, in Cornwall, which, taking its past and present returns, ranks as by far the most productive for tin in the county.

It is immediately contiguous to, and on the same lode as, Great Wheel Vor, a mine which produced for a lengthened period the greatest quantity of tin ever returned by any mine in the world. Its returns were three times as large as the present yield of Dolcoath, now the richest mine in the county, and the divided profits were £4000 per month for several years, with black tin at £38 per ton. With the present prices of tin, the profits would have been upwards of £10,000 per month. New Wheel Fortune, besides being on the same lode, also occupies precisely the same geological position, being in the Killas at the foot of the opposite granite hill.

This sett is also in the immediate neighbourhood of Great Wheel Fortune, at present the most rising tin mine in Cornwall. Within four years the shares in this mine have risen from 30s. to £28, and for the last five quarters the mine has been making profits at the rate of £2000 per quarter.

The working position of New Wheel Fortune is peculiarly advantageous. A large sum has been spent on opening out the lode, and an excellent plant of machinery has been erected, the cost of which alone has been upwards of £7500. The machinery includes a 40-in. pumping-engine, with two boilers and all other appliances; and a 30-in. stamping-engine, with 16 heads, calcining-house, dressing-floors, &c. The mine is in full working, and in course of raising tin.

The mine, which has for some time been in the possession of one person, whose means were inadequate to its proper development, will with the whole of the machinery and plant be purchased for the sum of £4500. It is estimated that a further expenditure of £5000 will be amply sufficient to place it in a profitable position; and of this, £1500 is provided by the present payment of £2 per share, which it is estimated will suffice to carry on the mine for six months. Calls will then be made, as required, at three-monthly meetings.

The accompanying plan of the district will give the relation of this mine to its profitable neighbours; and the annexed reports, from the best practical authorities, will show the estimation in which it is held.

Applications for shares must be made on the form annexed, on or before the 24th inst., and consideration will be given to priority of application. When no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

REPORTS.

Præf. Camborne.—In conformity with your request, I have this day carefully examined this mine and sett generally, and beg to hand you my observations thereon. It is situated in the parish of Sithney; its position is all that can be desired. The sett is extensive, and on an easy declivity facing the west. Judging from the position of the rock formation, and of its composition, both for metalliferous deposits and for exploring, it certainly presents every appearance that can be desired by the most scrupulous miner. The workings are wholly in Killas, with their proximity to the granite range east from 200 to 300 fms., and the situations of the elvan, flookans, and cross-courses relative to the lode is considered as highly favourable circumstances.—Bramble Lode: The engine-shaft is sunk 5 fms. below the 60 fms. level, under adit, or about 80 fms. from surface; and the lode opened upon, and partially developed, at each succeeding 10 fms. below the adit. Its size and appearance resembles the Great Wheel Vor main lode, and is, I consider, a continuation of the same. This lode in the bottom levels has a more flattering appearance, and, judging from experience, there is every reason to believe that a large and profitable mine will be opened up in depth from this lode alone. I would recommend sinking the engine-shaft with all speed to the junction of Smith's lode, which will take place at about the 100 or 110 fathom level, where good results may fairly be expected.—Smith's Lode: This is intersected at the 30 fms. level by a cross-cut north from the engine-shaft 60 fms., and driven on its course about 30 fms. The lode here varies from 2 to 4 ft. in width, and is composed of friable quartz, chlorite, and rich work for tin. For the effectual development of this lode, I recommend a shaft being sunk from surface as expeditiously as possible, and communicated with the 30 (and continued below), where it is more than probable that tin in large and remunerative quantities will be obtained. I know not where a more inviting property is to be found in the county, and so much work has been done, which is so beneficial towards the advancement of future working, and will save so much time and money in the future exploration of the mine. Having had the management of the Great Wheel Vor for eight years in the former working, from 1838 to 1846, when the tin raised exceeded 200 tons per month, this affords me opportunity to write with greater confidence on this mine, it being in the same precise locality. The strata in each of these mines are identical. From information I have received, you have sold from £15,000 to £18,000 worth of tin from the short extent of ground wrought on the lode, which is fairly 4 ft. wide in the east and worthy, in my opinion, of great development. This strengthens my view of the great value of this mining property, and if worked vigorously, under careful and able management, the same as hitherto displayed, in my opinion, a capital of about £10,000, with the returns of tin, will be sufficient to bring the mine into a profitable state of working. You have a 40-in. cylinder pumping-engine with two boilers at work, keeping the water drained, horse-whims, &c.; also a 30-in. cylinder stamping-engine, with 16 heads attached, calciner, and dressing floors in good working order; in fact, all necessary plant for an extensive field of mining. I would also remark that you have several promising side lodes, both north and south from your present workings, which run nearly parallel with those already wrought, and I have no doubt will ultimately enhance the value of your property.

MARK REED,
 Mineral Agent of the Rev. H. M. St. Aubyn, and formerly Manager of Great Wheel Vor.

Angarrack.—I have visited and examined these mines, and the following is my report thereon:—These strata are very extensive, and lie to the east of and adjoining the celebrated Great Wheel Vor and Wheel Metal Mines, so well known in the mining world that it would be superfluous to comment upon them; therefore it may at once be inferred that this local position cannot be excelled. The stratum in which the tin is imbedded is Killas, traversed by elvans and cross-courses; granite does not occur, though it is found at no great distance to the east. The engine-shaft is sunk on the Wheel Bramble lode, about 6 fms. below the 60; this lode is large, and well defined, and series of levels are extended east and west on its course, which have yielded upwards of £12,000 worth of tin, and promising of greater productiveness in going down; the ground is easily wrought, and requires but little timber. About 60 fms. north from this Smith's lode is intersected by a cross-cut, driven at the 30, and extended upon about 30 fms., which has yielded some very rich tin stuff. I was particularly struck with the very early appearance of this lode, which is fairly 4 ft. wide in the east and worthy, in my opinion, of great development. I may add that Bramble and Smith's lodes, from their underlie, will be found united at about the 110, and it will be very desirable to arrive at this point in as short a time as possible. In conclusion, I have to say that, although a pretty deal of money has been expended in the necessary machinery, and laying open the shafts, levels, &c., connected therewith, I am decidedly of opinion that a further sum of £10,000 would be amply to prove these lodes to the desired depth; and if any reliance is to be placed on experience, they contain all the elements that are calculated to induce practical men to believe will, if vigorously prosecuted, lead to great and profitable results. I give no great pleasure in stating that I found the engines, pit-work, in short all the machinery and appliances throughout the mine, in excellent condition, and very systematically arranged.

JOSEPH TREGONING,
 Mineral Agent of Messrs. Thomas Bolitho and Sons, Penzance.

Breage, Halston, Cornwall.—This sett is situated in the parish of Sithney, in this county, and to the east of and close to the celebrated Great Wheel Vor and the rich Wheel Metal Mines; it is in the same geological formation, with a similar range of granite to the east as there is to the west in the latter mines; hence which it traversed by similar cross-courses, and there cannot be a shadow of a doubt but that the lode on which the principal operations have been carried on in this mine is the Great Wheel Vor main lode, from which immense profits have been realised.—Wheel Bramble Lode: Lizzie's engine-shaft is sunk 5 fms. below the 60, the sinking of which is of great importance, and should be pushed on with all possible dispatch; judging from the underlie of the lode in the shaft, it will form a junction with Smith's lode, at a depth not exceeding 10 fms. below the adit, or 40 fms. from the present bottom; but previous to this several branches that were intersected in the 30 cross-cut will fall into the lode, about the junction of which the tin is found in great abundance, and under similar circumstances Great Wheel Vor and Wheel Metal were found to be exceedingly rich. The 60, east and west of the engine-shaft, should also be driven, as profitably productive tin ground was driven through in the 50, both east and west, and they can only be drained by extending the 60 under these points. The 30 being extended a considerable distance east, and being the nearest to and perhaps not far off from the granite, should also be driven. There are other important objects on this lode, but these being the most important, should be explored with vigour. There have been two shafts of tin discovered on this lode, one to the east of the engine-shaft, 30 fms. long, the other to the west, 20 fms. long, from which £10,571 5s. 6d. worth of tin have been raised. Cost incurred working this lode, with the exception of sinking the engine-shaft, is £11,738 18s. 1d.—Smith's Lode: This lode is intersected by a cross-cut driven north from the 30. Judging from the ground already laid open, it will become a valuable auxiliary to the future working of the mine. To intersect this lode at the 60 it would require a cross-cut to be driven about 36 fms., the importance of which can scarcely be over-rated. There are several other lodes of great promise in this sett, on which little has been done. Seeing that tin to the amount of upwards of £12,000 has been already raised and sold, and being situated in one of the best tin-producing districts in the county, there is no reason why it should not eventually become eminently profitable. I give no great pleasure in stating that I found the engines, pit-work, in short all the machinery and appliances throughout the mine, in excellent condition, and very systematically arranged.

Manager of Great Wheel Fortune.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the New Wheel Fortune Tin Mining Company.
 GENTLEMEN,—Please to allot me shares in the above company, for which I enclose a deposit of £1 per share, and request you to register my name for the whole, or any part.

Name (in full).....
 Address.....
 Business or profession.....

Date.....
 N.B.—The above form, when signed, can be forwarded, addressed either to Messrs. DUNFORD and RANKEN, 9, Broad-street-buildings, London; to the manager of the City Bank, London; or to Messrs. BOLITHO and SONS and Co., Penzance.

N.B.—More than two-thirds of the capital having been allotted privately, applications can only be received for the remaining shares, and the directors desire to impress upon investors that the allotment of the entire capital will enable them to make calls of a much less amount than would be required if a portion was only issued.

SOUTH GRYLLS MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
 Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862.
 Capital £200,000, in 20,000 shares of £10 each.
 Deposit on application 10s. per share, and a further deposit on allotment of 10s. per share.

DIRECTORS.
 W. R. MOUNTCASTLE, Esq. (Messrs. William Mountcastle and Son), Manchester, and Director of the London and South Western Bank.
 JOHN HAFENDEN, Jun., Esq., 15, Lansdowne-road North, Kensington Park, W.
 ERNEST GEORGE FELLOWES, Esq., Surbiton, Surrey.
 FAITHFUL COOKSON, Esq. (Messrs. Faithful Cookson and Co., accountants), 95, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C., Managing Director.
 (With power to add to their number from incoming members.)

BANKERS—Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited), 75, Cornhill, E.C.
BROKERS—Messrs. Scott and Silvester, 7, Lothbury, E.C.
SOLICITOR—J. Arthur Morgan, Esq., 14, 17, and 18, Gresham House, E.C.
ENGINEER—William Henry Gray, Esq., C.E. St. Austell, Cornwall.
OFFICES,—95, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.
 This company has been established to work the valuable and well-known Wheel Speedwell Copper and Tin Mine, which is situated in the parish of Breage, about three miles from Marazion, in the county of Cornwall.

It adjoins, and is surrounded by, some of the most productive mines in the county, including Wheal Grylls, East Wheal Grylls, Tolvaidden, Wheal Charlotte, and others, which have returned some hundreds of thousands of pounds worth of copper ore.

The former workings of this mine, from which returns of copper ore at the shallow depths, amounting to £167,670, were made, were discontinued in consequence of differences, law-suits, and charges, which arose between the parties; satisfactory arrangements have now been completed for its re-working, at the reduced royalty of 1-18th, and the works are going forward in a spirited manner.

The sett is an extensive one, being about three-quarters of a mile in length, and near an equal width, and is traversed by numerous well-defined and valuable lodes. No. 1, or the main lode, was worked in the western part of the sett some 40 years ago, and sunk to the depth of 90 fms. only, and proved most productive of mineral, giving large profits to the shareholders. Numerous shafts have been sunk to a lesser depth on other parts of the sett, and important workings conducted by former proprietors, from which large returns have been made. These workings, which have cost a large expenditure of capital, will be of immense advantage to this company in prosecuting its operations to a successful issue.

Annexed to the prospectus will be found detailed reports of the operations hitherto conducted at the mine, with their opinion of its value, from Capt. James Pope, agent at the Wheal Grylls Mine; Capt. Thomas Delbridge, agent at the Pen-an-dren United Mines, and late agent at Wheal Speedwell Mine; and Capt. Joseph Richards. From a perusal of these reports, it will be seen that in three months most important results may be arrived at. There is a good engine-house now on the mine, and a good engine-shaft to drop the pitwork in. A moderate sized engine only will be required, and this put to work valuable returns may be at once made.

The shares of Wheal Grylls Mine, at £2 4s. paid, are now selling at £20 per share, and dividends at the rate of £4 per share per annum being regularly paid; those of East Wheal Grylls, at 10s. paid, are selling at about £3 per share; and West Grylls shares, 2s. 6d. paid, are at £1 per share; and no doubt is entertained that, with judicious and economical management, South Grylls Mine will become equally profitable and valuable.

It may not be uninteresting to intending shareholders to state that the mines immediately surrounding South Grylls have afforded returns of nearly £4,000,000 sterling, a sufficient guarantee of the richness of the district.

The directors have great confidence in recommending this undertaking as worthy the attention of the investing public, offering, as it does, a channel for the investment of capital with a comparatively nominal risk, and unusual prospects of large and regular profits.

More than two-thirds of the shares have been already allotted, and contracts entered into for the supply of an engine, and the machinery requisite for putting the mine in a dividend-paying state.

Prospectuses, with maps and reports, forms of application for the few remaining shares, and all further information, may be obtained on application at the company's offices, 95, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C., either personally or by letter, where specimens of copper ore may be seen; from the bankers; or Messrs. SCOTT and SILVESTER, 7, Lothbury, E.C., brokers to the company.

SOUTH GRYLLS MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
 Notice is hereby given, that the REMAINING SHARES of this company are BEING ALLOTTED in the order in which they are applied for.
 By order of the Board.
 95, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C., June 19, 1863.

ABERDOVEY SILVER-LEAD MINE,
 MERIONETH, WALES.

This mine has recently been divided into 2000 shares (originally 700); 2500 are allotted to the present holders, and 1500 are offered to the public at £2 per share, £1 to be paid on allotment, the remainder by calls of 10s. each, at intervals of three months, forming a working capital of £3000. This, it is considered, will be amply sufficient to enable the company to make large returns, and bring the mine into a dividend position. Lead ore is now being raised nearly sufficient to meet the expenses of the mine, and with further capital the returns will be considerably increased.

There are two water wheels on the mine, and ample power and machinery for raising, dressing, &c., 250 tons of ore monthly.
 Any further information can be obtained of the secretary, Mr. Laws, 50, Threadneedle-street, London, to whom application can be made for the shares.

GREAT NORTH TOLGUS MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
 Capital, £30,000, in 30,000 shares of £1 each, 19,431 of which have been subscribed for, and upon which the sum of 12s. has been paid.

At an adjourned special general meeting of the shareholders, held at the offices of the company, on the 6th of June inst., it was resolved that the reserved shares be issued to the public at par, viz.:—12s., 6s. upon application, and 6s. three months after issue.

JOSEPH JANION, Esq., Clifton Park, Birkenhead.
BANKERS—Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited), 75, Cornhill, E.C.
SOLICITOR—Frederick W. Snell, Esq., George-street, Mansion House, E.C.
SECRETARY—Mr. Thomas Sparzo.
OFFICES,—224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
 This valuable mine is situated in the parish of Redruth, Cornwall, immediately adjoining to and surrounded by the richest dividend-paying mines in the county. Several rich lodes traverse the entire length of the property; and the great cross-courses that have made such immense deposits of ore at Wheal Miller, Basset, South Frances, and other rich mines of the district, intersect the whole of the lodes in the sett.

The geological position of this mine is everything that can be desired, the indications are exceedingly good, a lode of rich ore is opened upon in the bottom of the adit level, and it only requires a short time, with a moderate amount of capital, to bring it into a dividend-paying state.

The peculiar advantages presented by this property are, that it is surrounded by rich mines; the West Seton and Seton lodes traverse the entire length of the sett; the railway passes near the property to the port of Fowey, which is not more than two miles distant. The shares in some of the mines in the same district having advanced to more than £400 premium in two months, it is fully expected within a short time from the present date that these shares will be selling also at a very high premium.

Statistics of mining adventures in the Great North Tolgus mining district, giving the amount of dividends paid, with total output and market value to September, 1862:—

Mines.	Dividends.	Output.	Present value.
Basset	£286,112	£2,624	£46,080
Caron Brea	149,000	15,000	72,000
North Brea	245,161	46,137	200,480
North Brea	20,300	12,600	18,900
Seton	24,556	25,166	92,470
United Mines	45,900	20,000	Merged.
Buller	244,672	1,280	14,720
Condurrow	30,992	5,120	15,360
North Basset	84,300	12,900	26,250
South Tolgus	36,508	4,096	22,940
Clifford	40,772	—	78,000
West Basset	151,400	9,000	78,000
West Seton	148,200	10,000	100,000
Great North Tolgus	47,550	4,260	28,500
East Basset	47,528	15,104	25,244

THE ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, AND CONTRACTORS' POCKET-BOOK

The information contained in this pocket-book has been judiciously selected, and there is a lack of amount of really valuable matter condensed into the small dimensions of a book, which is, in reality, what it professes to be—a pocket-book. . . . We cordially recommend the book to the notices of the managers of coal and other mines; to them it will prove a handy book of reference on a variety of subjects more or less intimately connected with their profession. It might also be placed with advantage in the hands of the subordinate officers in collieries.—*Colliery Guardian*.

We cannot but commend the book to the engineering and architectural professions generally.—*Mining Journal*.

7, Stationers' Hall-court, E.C.

Prize Medals—Paris, 1855; London, 1862.

MINE VENTILATORS.
 These machines are GUARANTEED TO EXHAUST TWENTY THOUSAND
 CUBIC FEET OF AIR PER POUND OF COAL, producing a vacuum or suction equal
 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. water column.
 For 120,000 cubic feet of air per minute £180
 160,000 " " " " 220
 200,000 " " " " 260
 250,000 " " " " 300

APPLY TO THE
NORTH MOOR FOUNDRY COMPANY,
 OLDHAM.
 GENERAL ENGINEERS, and SOLE MANUFACTURERS of SCHIELE'S
 TURBINE WATER WHEELS, PLATT and SCHIELE'S SILENT
 FANS, BLAST ENGINES, &c.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS IN MINES.

THE HISTORY AND PROGRESS OF MINING IN THE CARADON AND LISKEARD DISTRICTS.
By WEBB AND GEACH, of the London Stock Exchange.
A good guide for investors, if they wish to invest in the mines of the district to which the book refers. By a careful perusal of its pages they cannot err. It is a carefully written and well-authenticated book.—*City Press*.
London: Published by Edgingham Wilson, Royal Exchange, E.C.

Just published, crown 8vo., price 4s., cloth (postage 4d.), a
PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE LAW RELATING TO

By WHITTON ARUNDELL, Attorney-at-Law.
The author has executed his work with care and ability, and has produced a handy book on the law of mines which will be found sufficient for all purposes which a work of this kind can be expected to answer.—*Athenaeum*.
Both lawyers and laymen can consult the book with advantage.—*Law Magazine*.
A well arranged little volume * * * written in an easy and readable style.
Mining Journal.
London: Lockwood and Co., 7, Stationers' Hall-court, E.C.

NEW WORK ON THE VENTILATION OF MINES
By RALPH MOORE, Mining Engineer.
Glasgow: M. Gair and Co., 10, Exchange Street; London: Adam and Co.

Paternoster-row.

Notices to Correspondents.

PATENTED INVENTIONS.—"SUBSCRIBER" (Frosterier).—As to "Where information may be obtained, and what steps must be taken to ascertain the merits, &c., of any English and foreign patents?" the question is unintelligible and unanswerable. Such being the case, we cannot state "the cost the above information may incur." The merits of an invention can only be ascertained by practical experiment, though, doubtless, many propositions are so absurd that they are not worth experimenting upon. The validity of a patent can only be ascertained by searching the patents previously granted, and

comparing the one in question with them. So far as English patents are concerned, very few of the inventions to which recent patents relate could be proved to be new in a court of law. The inventions patented are usually for details, and although the

change may be comparatively important, it is easy to make sufficient modification to evade the patent.

QUEBRADA LAND, RAILWAY, AND MINING COMPANY.—I was pleased to see the letter "Believer" in last Saturday's Journal, and would urge it upon those who may be disposed to make some reply thereto. It is his time the public were given to understand that this company's shares have been kept long in such an anomalous position in the market. One of your contemporaries took occasion, some months ago, to comment severely upon a system of market jobbery and forced depression, of which, it is shown, the Quebrada shares had been the subject. After the appearance of this article the shares revived for a time. This company is distinguished from speculations by the fact of the undoubted value of its surface property in various products, even if I long to see never more, never, never, though I suppose, I exclaim, PATIENCE.

QUEBRADA LAND, RAILWAY, AND MINING COMPANY.—"Believer," in last week's Journal, considered the non-mention of calls the probable cause of the depression of the shares of this company. I think, however, a more likely cause is the dilatoriness of the directors in carrying out the objects proposed. It is now nearly a year since the first call was made, and yet nothing has been done to effect the purposes of the company. I, amongst others, took shares, thinking that by this time the railway would be nearly if not quite complete, and the concern on the high road to a stupendous dividend. But alas! I have been disappointed. I have the most perfect confidence in the integrity and good purposes of the directors, and of the bona fide character of the undertaking, but if more spirit is not shown in developing the company's property, I think a dividend will be payable at the date Sheridan fixed for the payment of his debts—the Day of Judgment.—Jos.

GREAT DEVON AND BEDFORD MINING COMPANY (Colchator).—In the Journal of last week, "A Shareholder" asks some questions about this company. I can now tell him for a fact, that the whole of the capital has been taken up. There are 310 shareholders

and application has been made to the Stock Exchange Committee to have their quotation in the Daily List. The prices of shares have been rather fluctuating, but transfers have taken place at prices ranging from 10s. to 20s. premium. I believe that there is ever-

prospect or success, and if we have men of business as directors the company will be well. As a shareholder, I ask you to give publicity to these facts, as it may prevent many of my brother shareholders from parting with their shares.—*Justice.*

THE GREAT DEVON AND BEDFORD (Colechorton) MINING COMPANY.—In reply to "Shareholder," in last week's Journal, enquiring why the shares in this company are so quoted in the Stock Exchange List, I beg to state that the total capital is subscribed, and that the necessary measures are now being taken to place the shares on the Stock Exchange. With reference to reports, the shareholders have been kept advised of the satisfactory progress of the mine, and shortly periodical reports will appear in the *Mining Journal* from the manager, Capt. George Richards. "A Shareholder" must rest assured that neither the directors nor manager are capable of "giving a colour" to the reports; the present indications at the mine are apparently so satisfactory that the shares are much in requisition, and selling at a premium.—H. Brook, Secy 11, Tokenhouse-yard, June 19.

SOVEREIGN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—When this company was first formed I was induced to take a number of shares, because of the flattering nature of the prospectus a prospectus, I may say, which appeared to possess every evidence of being bona fide. It is nearly eight months since the deposit amounts were paid, and, although we were promised quarterly statements of accounts, and also of the progress of the work, up to this time we have had absolutely no information. Will some one kindly in-

form me what is the present position and probable prospects of this undertaking, and also, in the event of nothing being done, if there is any chance of recovering the cash already paid? I am sorry to trouble you, but the entire absence of any information

KAPUNDA MINING COMPANY.—I am pleased to find that attention is directed to the excessive expenditure at our London establishment. The proceedings at the meeting Monday would lead us to believe we have "dull days before us;" it is only reason

able, then, to hope that the directors will take our position into timely consideration and ease us all they can. Let some active member attend the office, acquaint himself with the nature of the duties performed, and consider if the amount of emolument

paid are such as he would like to pay for similar services at his own establishment. Were our affairs in a flourishing condition, or had we a colonial or promoter's subsidy obtained by any of our officials' influence, then we might tolerate the strange return we are called upon to make. As it is, I have no hesitation in saying that the whole duties of the office would be performed by some competent person, at an annual salary of 100*l.* while we are now paying the incredible amount of 1240*l.* per annum.

—ANOTHER SHAREHOLDER.

CWENHESIAN GOLD MINE REPORTS.—Occasionally in the Journal we have a report of the mining operations carried out at this mine. Upon the most important matter, the extraction of gold, they are altogether silent. Large sums have been called up from the shareholders, and they are entitled to information, whether it be good, bad, or indifferent. From Mr. T. A. Readwin's letters at times, in the Journal, there is an air of frankness and impartiality, which induced me to become a large shareholder. I am much disappointed that the executive have not imparted the necessary information. If Mr. Readwin really means what he has written I hope he will send the particulars of the results of the practical trials and the quantity of ore operated upon.—A CITY MAN.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JUNE 20, 1863.

The contemplated winding-up of the GREAT NORTHERN COPPER MINING COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA is naturally a subject of grave con-

consideration for the shareholders, and we have received several communications from proprietors in various parts of the country. They all agree that the proposed dissolution is most unwise, and express a hope that the shareholders will muster in sufficient strength at the meeting, either in person or by proxy, to prevent the general interests of the undertaking being sacrificed to the views of a small section. It is a point on which we desire to be quite impartial; and perhaps, therefore, it is better to give an extract from a published document rather than repeat the expressions of our correspondents, who are, more or less, anonymous in respect of the public

We quote, consequently, from the Circular of Mr. T. G. TAYLOR, a stock

1990

be voted by the shareholders themselves. But this was not all; if you call a thing a gratuity it must be exceptional. By giving the gratuity every year it became an annuity, not a gratuity. As the Chairman had made the proposition, he was compelled to show the shareholders that their finances were not in the exceptionally satisfactory state which the Chairman had described them. Comparing 1862 with 1861, he found that in 1861 there was 99,500 tons of coal, and in 1862 there was 98,000 tons, a loss of 500 tons, or 98,000 tons, at a cost of 131,000*l*. Now, considering the smaller quantity of ore raised, the cost ought to have been 9000*l*. less, instead of which it was upwards of 5000*l*. more than their actual position, consequently, being 14,700*l*. worse than last year. He knew that this was, to a certain extent, capable of explanation, but he thought that when they incurred an increased expenditure they ought to have an increased amount of profit.

stand of this, he found that last year they paid 71. 10s. per share dividend, and carried forward 11,000l., whilst this year they paid the same dividend of 71. 10s. per share, but carried forward only 2000l., out of which, it should be remembered, they had to pay income tax. He considered it to be his duty to resist the 1000l. vote, and in consideration of their financial position, and to prevent the vote becoming an annual one, he should move an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN said that he had read the motion—"considering the present state of prosperity of the company."

Mr. SPENCER HERAPATH suggested that the amendment would be unnecessary; the better course being for those opposed to vote against the original motion.

Mr. NICHOLSON would prefer making it an amendment. He would, therefore, propose as an amendment to the motion from the chair "that the thanks of the shareholders be conveyed to the officers at Morro Velho for their successful management of the company's property."

The amendment was seconded.

Mr. SPENCER HERAPATH entirely differed from the views expressed by Mr. Nicholson, although he represented a very large interest in the company. He thought that they should look at the affairs in the same way as any item in the management of the company, and adopt the directors' recommendation. They should remember that the whole prosperity of the company is due to the energy, ability, and zeal of the officers at Morro Velho, without which no ability on this side of the water could secure results there. He considered that there was no way in which they could so effectually ensure the energy, ability, and zeal of their officers at Morro Velho as by the vote. However, Mr. Nicholson might differ from him in opinion, but he was sure that, leaving the question of acknowledgement of faithful services out of consideration, and looking at it simply as a question of £ s. d., it would be to their advantage to pass the vote, and he would be very sorry if the meeting came to any other conclusion.

A SHAREHOLDER said that, unlike Mr. Herapath, he represented a very small interest, but all he could say was that he was astonished at the large amount of interest he was receiving for his money, and he was certainly inclined to give his support to the gentleman who had managed their affairs that interest could be paid. He did not suppose that everything depended upon seal and wisdom, for, of course, much depended on chance, but there was something left to the officers—to get out the divas. He thought that if they were successful it was reasonable that the officers should seek to participate a little in the superfluity, and so far as he was concerned, he should say to them "I shall be glad to give the gratuity so long as you give us the annuity." He thought they were really indebted to them. He was always of opinion that their luck could not last long, and surely the officers were entitled to have a share of it while it did last. If the directors, acting on their own judgment, considered the gratuity desirable, he would certainly support them, and he considered it a compliment on the part of the directors to bring the vote before them at all, since it was obvious that the directors had power to give the same amount to the officers as would be given by the vote in the shape of increased salaries. He preferred the gratuity, because he knew that an officer abroad would regard a vote of 50l., given in appreciation of his services, with far greater pride than an increase of salary to that amount by a formal vote of the directors.

Another SHAREHOLDER was not there either to support the directors or otherwise, but he conscientiously believed that the proposition was just and politic. He knew from experience that gentlemen in high positions, and especially at such a distance as Morro Velho, could attend, and merely attend, to their duties so that the shareholders could not complain, and yet leave much neglected that it was of great importance to the company should be attended to. The report which had been presented to them was in every respect an explanatory, and business-like document, and he appeared to him that the difference in the balance to be carried forward did not arise from any such causes as Mr. Nicholson had pointed out, but from mere accidental circumstances, and that the difference was only apparent. He considered it would be from 12 to 15 months before they got full returns from the Morro Velho property. He was quite satisfied with his position, being fully confident that it was a permanent concern; they were not nugget hunters, but depended upon the auriferous character of the rock they were working. They had everything to carry on by agency, and the integrity of their officers was of paramount importance. They might engage one man at 1000l. a year who was not worth 500l., whilst another, engaged at the same salary, would be worth 2000l. He presumed the 1000l. was voted much in the same way that bonuses were sometimes given. He had been connected with many public companies in which there was a rule that when the profits exceeded a certain amount the officers received a share of the surplus, and he had always observed that the plan worked admirably. They should consider that they were only asked to vote 1000l. out of a net profit of 87,000l., which had been realised in the year, and he really should not object to the gratuity being made an annuity, as Mr. Nicholson had suggested, so long as their officers secured them their 87,000l. net profits; he did not think that under such an arrangement they would be very badly off.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the object of meetings of shareholders was to enable all to express their opinion. He would have preferred the vote being carried by acclamation, but as that course had not been adopted he could not help it. Mr. Nicholson had stated that they proposed to make it an annual vote, and he trusted they might be enabled to do so. He (the Chairman) did not make the proposition until two years since, when the company had already attained a highly prosperous position; and he trusted no one would imagine that he should propose the vote if their prosperity should diminish. Mr. Nicholson had enquired why they did not refer to the vote in the report, in reply to which he would say that it was because at the last meeting Mr. Nicholson had complained that they had mentioned it in the report. To avoid that complaint the directors did not mention it, and now Mr. Nicholson complained of the course adopted. If they were fixed with an annuity of 1000l. each time that they realised 87,000l. net profit in the year they would not hurt, more especially when they considered that the total amount originally embarked was only 128,000l. (upon which 87,000l. per annum was a very fair profit), and that the original capital had already been returned five times over. Speaking of the prospects of the company, he might observe that it was a satisfactory circumstance that there had been no variation in the character of the lode for the last twenty years, the difference in profit depending almost entirely upon the difference in manipulation—better manipulation had given them better results.

Mr. NICHOLSON wished, before the amendment was put, to have it clearly understood that he had no expression intended to detract from the merits of the officers at Morro Velho.

The amendment was then put to the meeting, when the show of hands was—For the amendment, 16; against it, 23; lost by 7. The original motion was then put, when the numbers were—For the resolution, 27; against it, 5; carried by 22 majority.

Upon the proposition of Mr. SPENCER HERAPATH, thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

A special meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Broad-street-buildings, yesterday.—Mr. DUNFORD in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, a statement of accounts was submitted, including the cost for April, which showed a balance in favour of the mine of 1511l.

Mr. WOLFESTAN (the manager) read the following report:—

June 17.—We beg to hand you the following report on the state and prospects of this mine: In the 226 south lode is at present directed, the western part being composed of quartz, and the eastern part of quartz, capel, and lead, producing a little saving work; the lode in this level has for some fathoms presented a more promising appearance than it did in the 237 previous to cutting the first shoot of ore. We have effected a communication in the 237 with the level driving north from Eden's winze, which gives good ventilation; the lode has been cut through, and is principally composed of quartz. In the 226 south the lode has been cut through, and is 2 feet wide, composed of capel and quartz, with a little lead, but not enough to value. The lode in the 215 south is about 12 in. wide, principally quartz, and the latter part producing 4 cwt. per fm.; and in the rise the base of this level the lode is yielding saving work. We hoped to have been able to report an improvement in the 226, as the change in the ground led us to expect it, but we have no doubt it will be found that the ore has dipped away faster upon the slide (which is in advance of the end), as it did in the upper levels, excepting from the 205 to the 215, where it made ore north of the slide, and which we hoped would have been the case in this level. The stops have all been stopped since April 29 last, as referred to in former reports, nearly all the productive ground having been taken away, and that which remains would not under present circumstances pay to remove. The 226 lode came within about 7 fathoms behind the second shoot of ore in the 237, and the 237 is about 20 fathoms behind the second shoot of ore in the 226 (from which in the back of this latter level nearly all the ore sampled in the past 12 months has been raised), and the 226 will have to be driven 20 fathoms further south to reach the slide already referred to in this report. The 215 being extended a great distance south of the deeper levels, and also from the slide south of the main shoot of ore, we would suggest that this end and the rise be suspended, as the lode has not been very profitable in any of the upper levels. The operations we would recommend to be carried on are, to drive the 205, 237, and 226, and at the same time sink winzes in the 205, 237, and 226 in order to lay open ground available for stoping, and also for ventilation. We had hoped by forcing on the engine-shaft and levels vigorously, and by full parties of men, to get the deeper levels home to the shoots of ore prior to the ore ground being exhausted in the upper levels, but the ground has become much harder during the last nine months, which has impeded our progress, at the same time it has been less productive than we had every reason to expect, and probably this hard ground has carried the shoot of ore further south, in the 226, as shown by the plan.—THOMAS FOOTE, JAMES WOLFESTAN.

The CHAIRMAN said the present special meeting had been called by the directors for the purpose of giving the shareholders all the information they could as to the position and prospects of the mine, and to explain the reason why the returns of lead ore had been for some months suspended. He explained, by means of a plan, that great disappointment had been experienced by the three bottom levels having been for some time past in harder ground than that generally found throughout the mine, and also from the ground having been much poorer than might have been reasonably expected from the character of the ore in the levels above. The result of this was that the stopes in the back of the 215 and 226 had been exhausted before the ends in the deeper levels had come under the ore ground known to exist above the 226. It was true that some few more stopings might have been made; but, as no profit could possibly have resulted, the agents had determined upon confining their operations to the vigorous development of the bottom levels. He might, perhaps, mention that the directors fully endorsed that view. From the statement of accounts just presented it would be seen that there was an amount of 1511l. standing to the credit of the company; and, as the cost during the continuance of the present operations would not exceed 300l. per month, they could go on till October, before which time he confidently anticipated some important improvement would take place. He concluded by moving that the report of the agents be received and adopted, and that the recommendations therein contained be carried out.

Capt. FOOTE, in answer to a question, stated that the loss since the last meeting, a period of nine months, had been 6000l.

Mr. McCALLAN said that he thought the directors had acted very wisely in not returning ore at a loss for when the mine was again in full working order the ore that was now being left could be taken away at a profit.

Capt. FOOTE stated that he had never known the ore to fall south of the slide, and he saw no reason to induce him to think that it would in this case; on the contrary, he fully believed that the same results would be realised.

The CHAIRMAN said he recollected a time when Tamar was in a much worse position than at present; but since then it had divided 1000l. among its proprietors.

The resolution proposed from the chair, that the recommendations contained in the agents' report should be carried out, was put and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—THE DIRECT REMEDY.—For the subjugation of disease and the preservation of health it is all-important to maintain the purity of the blood, and to keep its channels clear, that no foulness or obstructions shall impede the life-sustaining current. By these means are Holloway's Pills all-powerful in restoring and protecting the human frame, and freeing it from fevers, influenza, neuralgia, and gouty pains—in short, from the many dangerous maladies arising from bad blood. A pure circulation is good security for life and health; when it is right the nerves are in excellent condition; and on the order, harmony, and completeness of these two systems depend the perfection of life, energy, health, and happiness.

MINING NOTABILLIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE continues to look well in the shaft, where the lode is worth full 6 tons of good ore per fathom, and having the appearance of being the top of a rich deposit of mineral. In about 8 or 6 feet further sinking the rich branch or dropper, discovered some time since to the south of the shaft, will fall into the lode, when a great improvement will, in all probability, take place. The indications are precisely the same as they were at West Bassett; previous to the large deposits of ore being met with at that mine. A small dropper, falling into the lode in the shaft, led to discovery, the result of which is well known; and the East Grenville lode being the same as that which proved so productive in West Bassett, the mine is likely to attract considerable attention, and its progress will be watched with increasing interest.

MINING PARALLELS.

Mines.	Price.	No. of shares.	Returned last quarter.
Devon Great Consols	£225	1024	29,655 tons of ore.
Clifford Amalgamated	22	2900	16,208 "
East Cardon	30	6144	8,824 "
East Cardon Brea	7	6000	5,281 "

It will be seen that Clifford and East Cardon Brea are not too low. The machinery and materials on Clifford are, indeed, worth more than the price of shares; a dividend of 7s. 6d. will be declared this week.—The Baza part of the United Mines has turned out a most valuable discovery, and is likely to pay the costs of the United. The shareholders will get good dividends.—East Cardon Brea is also opening up ground that will increase largely the returns, whilst the expenses are less.—Burra Burra (Kenwyn) is likely to prove a great success; the metal found in the 30 fm. level already nearly pays costs.—South Crofty is likely to turn out the prize of 1863, going down on the East Pool lodes.

WHEAL CREBOR.—The lode in the shaft is worth 12 tons of ore, or 60l. per fathom, for the length of the shaft (12 feet). The 84 east is worth full 6 tons, or 30l. per fathom. The 84 west is worth 4 tons, or 20l. per fathom, and improving. No alteration in any other part of the mine. The next sampling will be upwards of 100 tons. This mine is opening well.

ST. DAVID'S GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The remaining shares in this company are now being issued. The prospectus states that the directors have acquired the right of search in the alluvial deposits which have been accumulating for centuries in the River Mawddach. Samples brought up by one of the directors have been analysed by eminent assayers, and are stated to give large results.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—This mine opens well, and it is expected will soon be in the Dividend List. It must be very gratifying to the large holders, who have stuck to it so long, and is a proof of the success of legitimate mining.

WYVANS DOWNS.—The recent discovery is very rich, worth fully 1 ton of tin per fathom; if it continues large profits will be given. This mine at the former working was celebrated for its immense rich deposits of tin, called "carbonates," and it is likely to be equally so under the present working.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.—There are several branches to fall in with the lode in sinking, which, it is thought, will make rich bunches of ore. The new south lode is an important point, and will likely do well.

AT WHEAL SETON the lode in the 150, east of sump-winze, is worth 14 or 15 tons of good ore per fathom, and daily improving. The 150, east of ditto, is worth 6 tons per fathom, and looking well for lasting. The 150, east of the cross-cut, is worth 6 tons, and improving. The end west of this cross-cut will also yield 6 tons of good ore per fathom. The lode in the 140, on the north side of the 150, on the north part of the lode, and over the 150 cross-cut, will produce 6 tons of ore per fathom for 6 ft. long. It should be observed this is the extreme north part of the lode, which has not yet been seen in the 150 cross-cut, which is being driven to intersect it, and from the appearance of the end, and the quantity of water issuing from it, a good lode may be expected in a few feet driving. The 140 west will yield 1½ ton per fathom. The 140 east is improving fast, now worth 2 tons per fathom. On the whole, the mine never looked better than at present.

BUCKFASTLEIGH.—The mines around here are looking well, particularly East Brookwood; here the engine-shaft is being pushed on with all the speed possible, to reach the junction of the two lodes, which takes place agreeable to underlie at or near the 28 fm. level; this point is a specially looked forward to; the general opinion is that when this is reached there will be seen a beautiful course of ore. Another set is being taken up south of this mine, and two lodes have been discovered. Brookwood and Wheal Emma, to the west, are looking well, and I hear of another set being obtained east of all these mines mentioned. Mining in this district is but in its infancy yet; the old Buckfastleigh Mine is also talked of as being again set to work.

ROARING WATER.—The great improvement that has taken place at this mine during the last fourteen days will command attention; from the report in this day's Journal, it appears that about 6 fms. south of Grady's lode a new lode has been discovered, full 5 feet wide, composed of spar, gossan, native copper, yellow, grey, and black ore. Specimens have reached the office, and are pronounced by competent authority to be exceedingly rich. Grady's lode and the Orchard lode are also producing strong yield of good ore. The improvements that have recently taken place in this district will greatly strengthen public opinion as to the valuable character of this locality; it only requires to be developed to bring it within the pale of one of the richest mineral districts in Ireland.

THE SILVER VEIN MINE continues its monthly sampling of ore, and although small in quantity, as compared with other mines, yet it is, perhaps, even greater in proportion to the hands employed and ground laid open. Lot No. 1, computed 12 tons of silver gossan, or ore, realised 6l. per ton; and No. 2, computed 11 tons, 8l. 1s. 6d. per ton. The shaft is sunk 5 fms. 5 feet below the 30, and the appearance of the mine improves as depth is attained.

WHEAL GRENVILLE new tin lode continues very productive in the 100 and 90 fm. levels, the tinstuff from the latter place being of rich quality. The lode has not yet been cut through in the 80, but, as far as seen, it is likely to be quite as good when opened upon in the lower levels. The mine is likely to become one of the best tin mines in the country.

AT NEW WHEAL PROSPIDICK there is a good lode of tin in the 30 fm. level, west of Watson's shaft. In about a month the shaft will be down to the 45, and as the lode in the shaft has considerably improved during the last 4 or 5 fms. sinking, a good discovery is anticipated in the 45, which will give 15 fathoms of backs. Another parcel of tin will be sold next week, and, upon the whole, there are very few progressive mines presenting such favourable prospects, as, in addition to Watson's lode, there are two other lodes in the set, and which are about being developed—one by a new shaft, and the other by a cross-cut in the 30, from Watson's shaft. The mine is well provided with machinery, stamping-power, dressing-floors, &c.

WEST POLBRENN TIN MINE (St. Agnes).—This mine is to be worked under the auspices of Mr. Thomas Cartwright, of 12, Bucklesbury, secretary of the St. Just Consols, &c. Parties are already coming forward to secure shares, and the prospectus will, it is expected, be published next week's Journal, with the names of the directors' amount of capital, &c. Samples of the ore may be seen at the above office.

Arrangements are now being made to bring the large and valuable deposits of lead of the ST. CUTHBERT LEAD SMELTING COMPANY, situated on the Mendip Hills, into immediate and profitable working. It is estimated that a clear profit of 6000l. per annum can be at once realised on the company's capital of 50,000l., by smelting 50 tons of pig-lead per month. The estimate of Mr. Bate, the company's engineer, is that from 50 to 60 tons of pig-lead can be so produced by the outlay of a sum of 2000l. on increased machinery, as the substitute for manual labour. He also estimates that the deposit will last from 25 to 30 years. There would appear to be no risk as to the success of the company's operations, as it is simply a matter of calculation as to the expense of smelting and the price of pig-lead, and the price of the ore. The cost of production will be about 10l. 10s. per ton, and the selling price may be fairly reckoned at 20l. 10s. The directors will have no difficulty in paying 10 per cent. on the company's capital for the next 25 to 30 years, and putting by a sufficient reserve fund to pay off the capital at the end of that time.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—The following special report is by Capt. Rogers, of Stray Park Mine, dated June 17:—The engine-shaft is sunk about 11 fms. below the 55; the first 9 fms., in sinking the lode, was mostly small and valueless, at which point it began to be more productive, and has continued to improve both in size and value for the last 2 fms. The lode is now 20 in. wide, composed of soft spar, prill, grey, black, and yellow copper ore, and worth, for length of shaft (14 ft.), 7 tons of ore, or 40l., per fm., and promising further improvement, especially as it is just at the point where it is expected it will form a junction with the middle lode. I may here remark that I like the appearance of the lode in the shaft very much, as it has changed its character, and is almost free from tin. The 55 is driven west of shaft about 30 fms., and has produced in some places a little tin, but is and has been mostly poor. The same level is driven east of shaft 25 fms., and has opened ground that will work at high tribute for tin and copper; present end poor, and suspended. The same remark will apply to all the levels east of shaft on this lode. About 10 fms. east of shaft, at the 55 level, a cross-cut is driven north on cross-course 10 fms., and intersecting the canner lode, where it is opened on a few feet east and west; lode 15 in. wide, producing stones of ore, but not enough to work for driving. It is a kindly lode, and likely to prove more productive when it gets clear of the influence of the cross-course. The same lode is intersected at the 45, where it is extended west of cross-course 5 fms., and varies from 1 to 2 feet in width, producing some rich copper ore. Most of the lode driven through will work at high tribute. They will commence to-day to open it on east of cross-course; they are here putting out a trial cross-cut north, which I consider a good speculation, as the ground is congenial, and there are lodes known to exist in that direction. The 45, west of cross-course on middle lode, is extended 6 fms., worth about 1 ton of ore per fm. The 45 is driven west of shaft on main lode, 50 fms.; the lode produces a little tin, but not enough to value at present. The stopes in back and bottom of this level are worth from 8l. to 10l. per fm. for tin and copper. The ground being easy for stoping leaves a good profit on the working. The working cost, including merchants' bills, is about 400l. per month, and the present returns for tin and copper are about 260l. per month; but, judging from the present appearance of the lode in the shaft, as soon as we commence to open on it east and west, which will be in about another month, there is no doubt the mine will be in a better position.

MINERS AND EDUCATION.—A very able teacher, formerly a miner, having carefully collected information respecting the state of education among the mining population in a district of nine square miles in Lanarkshire, states that only about 60 per cent. of the working people can sign their names, but 94 per cent. can read easy narratives. Of those who can read, 32 per cent. do in fact read little, if at all, but the other 62 per cent. do read: 43 per cent. read religious works only; 40 per cent. have a clear knowledge of the leading Bible truths, can talk sensibly of the current topics of the day, make a good use of what they have learnt, read, by more than ordinary industry and economy, strive that they and their offspring may be well thought of in the community, and come to occupy a better position in society; 50 per cent. require to be instructed in those principles of political economy which concern the mutual relations of capital and labour. Mr. Gordon, Inspector of Schools, in reporting these statements, remarks that other classes of the population engaged in manual labour might not be spoken of so favourably.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending June 14 was 11,576l. 0s. 1d.

POCKET SERIES OF MINING MAPS.

Now published, and ready for delivery, price 5s. plain, 6s. coloured.

THE CARADON MINING DISTRICT: Being No. 1 of a cheap edition of Mining Maps, to be issued monthly.

By BRENTON SYMONS, M.E.

18, Hatton-garden, E.C., and at Truro, Cornwall.

MR. JAMES STRIDE, Secretary of the former Mining Exchange, Hall of Commerce, begs to say that he is a COMMISSION AGENT for mining and other shares.—Address, Jamaica Coffee House, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

TO BE SOLD, the LEASE of a VALUABLE SLATE and FLAG QUARRY, in NORTH WALES. The quarry has been in work upwards of 50 years, and the vein is inexhaustible. The slates and flags are very durable, and in great repute in the Principality. The quarry is within eight miles of a railway, with a large local sale.—For particulars, apply to Mr. WALTER EDDY, mineral surveyor, Fron, Llangollen.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, a small FREEHOLD PROPERTY, with the MINERALS thereunder, situate in THYDDYN, near MOLD, NORTH WALES. The coal seams of the district have been proved by boring, and the Canal is being worked at an adjoining colliery. Any quantity of adjacent land can be had on lease, and railway communication is nearly complete to the Mold branch.—Apply to T. L. COTTINGHAM, Mold.

"That gold mining can be successfully carried on in Wales is now an established fact."

THE GREAT MIGNENT GOLD MINE.—A party who hold the above gold mine upon tack-notes from the Crown, for grant of lease for 21 years, at a royalty of 1-12th, are READY TO SELL their INTERESTS in the same. From a sample of the quartz, picked up almost from the surface, by experienced men, Newton Samuelson, Esq., F.C.S., Hackin's Hey, Liverpool, assayer, found it to contain Fine metallic gold, 19 dwts. 14 grs. per ton of ore; ditto silver, 2 ozs. 9 dwts.; ditto copper, 2 9-10ths per cent., and 4½ per cent. of sulphur.—For further particulars, apply to JOHN HUGHES, Bethesda, Festiniog, North Wales.

A PROMISING SLATE QUARRY, partly opened, TO BE DISPOSED OF, near FESTINOG, MERIONETH.—For particulars, apply to Mr. J. JONES, draper, Trawsfynydd, via Carnarvon.

TO BE LET, SEVERAL EXTENSIVE MINERAL ROYALTIES, on the EGTON ESTATE, GROSOMONT, near WHITBY, YORKSHIRE. The above contain abundant deposits of IRONSTONE, FREESTONE, and WHINSTONE, and possess direct communication with the Whitby branch of the North-Eastern Railway, and with the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway, by which limestone, coal, and coke can be obtained at reasonable rates.—For terms and further particulars, apply to Mr. THOS. E. FORSTER, 7, Ellison-place, Newcastle-on-Tyne; or Mr. G. B. FORSTER, Cowpen Colliery, Blyth, Morpeth.

FOR SALE, THREE BOILERS, 41 ft. by 6 ft.; 19½ in. FORCING PUMP, 14 in. LIFTING PUMP, HAND PUMPS, T. bob, pumping crank, lifting screw, pit chain, and other colliery material.—Apply to Mr. JOHN FARREN, Nantwich, near Bristol.

TO MINING AGENTS, COAL PROPRIETORS, &c., ON SALE, one 45, one 50, and one 60 horse power HORIZONTAL HIGH PRESSURE ENGINES; one 30, one 40, and one 45 horse power CONDENSING ENGINES, with suitable BOILERS, one 70 in. dia. and one 86 in. dia. BEAM PUMPING ENGINES, and one 45 in. DIRECT ACTING PUMPING ENGINE.—J. POLLOCK FORSTER, Queen's Chambers, Market-street, Manchester.

LINARES LEAD MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the directors, held this day, it was resolved that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE SHILLINGS PER SHARE BE DECLARED on the paid-up shares of the company, PAYABLE on Saturday, the 18th day of July, and that the transfer books be closed for such dividend on the 1st, and re-opened on the 20th day of that month. By order of the Board, J. B. COLOGAN, Sec.

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE.—The SHAREHOLDERS are informed that Mr. PETERICK'S REPORT upon the MINES IS PREPARED, and they may have copies upon application at the office of the company, 72, Gresham House, Old Broad-street. London, June 13, 1863.

CARYSFORT MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Carysfort Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD on MONDAY, the 6th day of July, 1863, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, at the office of the company, No. 45, Dame-street, Dublin, for the purpose of submitting the directors' report and statement of accounts for the half-year ending the 30th of April last; for the election of three directors, and one auditor; and for the transaction of the other ordinary business of the company. By order, W. R. FAYLE, Sec.

GREAT NORTHERN COPPER MINING COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD on THURSDAY, the 25th day of June, 1863, at the London Tavern, Bishopgate-street, in the City of London, at Two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for the purpose of passing special resolutions for voluntarily winding-up the company, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862, and for appointing liquidators for the voluntary winding-up of the said company; and also for fixing the remuneration, if any, to be paid to the said voluntary liquidators. T. HANCOCK, Manager.

THE CAPE COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the directors have this day made a CALL of TWO POUNDS PER SHARE on the shares in this company, payable on or before the 4th day of July next. By order of the Board, W. G. WILLIAMS, Sec.

THE ST. CUTHBERT LEAD SMELTING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Registered under the Companies Act, 1862, whereby the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their subscription. Capital £75,000, in 15,000 shares of £5 each, £2 paid up. Calls not to exceed £1, and not to be made at less intervals than three months.

CHAIRMAN—The Hon. T. C. HALIBURTON, M.P.
Lord W. M. GRAHAM, M.P., 13, Herford-street, Park-lane.
Hon. Col. R. T. ROWLEY, M.P., Berkeley-square, London.
HENRY WILLIAM SPRATT, Esq., Walbrook-buildings.
Lieut.-Col. MONEY, Berkeley-street, Piccadilly.
BROKERS—Messrs. Scott and Silver, 7, Lombury.
BANKERS—The City Bank, Threadneedle-street.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Desborough, Young, and Co., 6, Sise-lane.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Cooper and Co., public accountants.
CONSULTING ENGINEER—G. Bate, Esq., C.E., 18, Great George-street.
SECRETARY—J. W. Lambert Smith.
OFFICES—17, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET.

The directors beg to inform the shareholders that they have taken possession of their works, and they confidently believe a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be declared before the expiration of the year.

The directors also have much pleasure in informing the shareholders that fresh arrangements have been made with the late proprietors, by which £50,000 will be found sufficient for the company's operations, on which sum only will dividends be paid, whereby the value of the property will be enhanced about 30 per cent.

GOLD WASHING MACHINERY.—The Directors of the ST. DAVID'S GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED) INVITE TENDERS for the MOST IMPROVED MACHINERY for WASHING ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS. By order of the Board, GEORGE SEARBY, Sec.

THE ST. DAVID'S GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital £100,000, in 40,000 shares of £2 10s. each. Deposit, 10s. per share on application; and 10s. on allotment.

EDMUND JOHN BRIDELL, Esq., 34, Beaumont-street, Portland-place.
Capt. FREDERICK CORNER (Director of the Oriental and Inland Steam Navigation Company).
JAMES WILLIAM CUSACK, Esq. (Director of the Midland Banking Company), 13, Lancaster-gate, Hyde-park.
CHARLES HENRY MAUDE, Esq. (Director of the United Kingdom Telegraph Company), 19, St. George's-square, Belgrave.
BANKERS—Metropolitan and Provincial Bank, 75, Cornhill, London, E.C.
OFFICES—2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The directors of this company have, in addition to the St. David's mining set, purchased the sole right of exploring for gold in the extensive alluvial deposits of the River Mawddach, and the outfall of its tributary streams, for a distance of about ten miles from the estuary, including the ancient deposits from the Clogau and other auriferous mountains of this district.

The result of trials made very recently on the ground, in the presence of one of the directors, by two experienced Californian miners and washers, has been most favourable, and the proportion of gold discovered, even near the surface, under the turf, was sufficient to pay enormously for working.

Samples of the alluvium brought from the Mawddach, by E. J. Bridell, Esq., one of the directors (whose report can be had at the office), have been assayed and examined, with the following results:

A sample of the wet sand, assayed by Messrs. Griffith and Barton (assayers to the Bank of England), gave—Produce of gold, 32 dwts. 6 grs.—over 1½ oz. per 20 cwt.

A sample of dry sand, washed clean, assayed by Messrs. Johnson, Matthey, and Co., gave—Produce of gold, 6½ ozs. per 20 cwt.

A sample of the wet sand, washed by Mr. W. M. Brown, gave 14 dwts. of gold per ton, to which Mr. Brown adds:—"This by no means represents the total quantity, but may be considered equal to what may be obtained by simple washing from such earth. Amalgamating with mercury would give more."

Full reports, &c., can be had at the office of the company.

The examination of the alluvium indicates a result fully equal to 1 oz. of gold per ton; but, taking the average yield at ¼ oz. per ton, and the cost of working at 2 dwts., the net profit would be equal to 30s. per ton. Taking the daily working as low as 50 tons, this would give a net profit of £75 per day, or £22,500 per annum, reckoning 300 working days in the year. Taking the above as the average, the result would be over 50 per cent. on the present paid-up capital of the company.

The directors have, therefore, determined to issue forthwith the remainder of the shares, and they estimate that this will furnish sufficient capital to carry on the workings in the tidal bed of the Mawddach, as well as to work the St. David's Mine efficiently; and they believe that, with their present prospects, it is improbable that any further call will be made on the shares.

APPLICATION FOR THE REMAINING SHARES

To be addressed to the Directors of the St. David's Gold Mining Company (Limited), 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, accompanied by the deposit of 10s. per share.

TESTIMONY.—I enclose £ , and request you to allot me shares in the St. David's Gold Mining Company (Limited), and I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any less number, subject to the terms and conditions of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board, GEORGE SEARBY, Sec.

WEST CORNWALL CONSOLS TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

IN THE MANOR OF KILLEWERRIS, NEAR CHACEWATER, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, by which the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares.

Capital £30,000, in 6000 shares of £5 each.

Deposit 10s. on application, and 10s. on allotment.

Subsequent calls as may be necessary, but from careful calculation, on the best authority, it is thought that not more than £2 10s. per share in all will be required.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq., 50, Eaton-square, S.W. [cheap, E.C.]

THORNTON G. EASTO, Esq. (Messrs. Easto and Parley), 33, St. Mary-at-Hill, East.

CHARLES HENRY MAUDE, Esq., 19, St. George's-square, Belgrave, S.W.

THOMAS OUCHTERLONY, Esq., 157, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

GEORGE SCAMMELL, Esq., 34, Skinner-street, E.C.

THOMAS COOPER SMITH, Esq., 6, Warrford-court, Throgmorton-street, E.C.

JAMES WRIGHT, Esq., 12, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, E.C.

BANKERS—The English and Irish Bank, 25, Poultry, E.C.

BROKERS—Messrs. Croxley Brothers, 20, Cornhill, E.C.

AUDITOR—Samuel Burgess Gurnell, Esq., House of Commons.

LOCAL MANAGER—Capt. Middleton (late of the East of Wales Mine, Cornwall).

SECRETARY (pro tem)—Mr. William Thompson.

OFFICES—12, COTHALL COURT, THROGMORTON STREET, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is established for working and fully developing the valuable tin and copper mines contained in the manor of Killewerris, near Chacewater, in the county of Cornwall.

The sett is very extensive, being one mile on the course of the lodes, and about the same on the parallel, and is held under leases of twenty-one years, at the moderate royalty of 1-18th.

It is situated in the centre of one of the richest mineral districts in the county of Cornwall, being surrounded on every side by mines which have yielded enormous quantities of ore, and paid vast profits, such as the Great Consolidated, United Mines, Clifford, St. Day United, Unity Gold, Great Bury, North Trekerrey, &c., their relation to this property (as shown in the district map) to be obtained on application at the company's office being a sufficient guarantee of its mineral character; the profits paid by many of these mines are almost incredible, viz.:

The Great Consolidated	£1,000,000
United Mines	500,000
St. Day United	360,000
Unity Wood	250,000
Great Bury	100,000
Clifford Mines	100,000
North Trekerrey	100,000

Continuing dividends.

The West Cornwall Consols embrace several thoroughly well-defined lodes, embedded in highly conglomerated and mineralised strata, consisting of a light coloured and soft kilias, with two large elvan courses traversing the sett, and, looking at the geological features, practical miners of eminence are of opinion that it is one of the most valuable mining properties in the district, only requiring time and capital for its profitable development.

A portion of the sett was wrought one hundred years ago, by a few poor miners, to the depth of 8 fms. from surface, on a tin lode, and judging from the immense excavations made by them the yield of mineral was very great; during these workings, and whilst driving on the tin lode, a junction with a copper lode must have been arrived at, and from the large and splendid rocks of ore now to be seen in the level it is the universal opinion that on clearing the adit a valuable course of copper ore will be found. The present proprietors have sunk a winze on the copper lode, forming the junction, and have broken therefrom some beautiful rocks of the yellow sulphuret of copper, coated with the black and purple oxides, which gave on assay from 15½ to 25½ per cent. of pure copper; a yield of such rich copper ore is unusual at so shallow a level. Taking, therefore, the fact into consideration that the old workers carried on their operations exclusively for tin (copper ore not being then of any known value), confidence may be placed in the foregoing opinion, and if found correct the mines will give large returns almost immediately.

The mines are located about midway between the towns of Truro and Redruth, having the West Cornwall Railway passing through the centre of the sett, thereby affording communication with the principal sea ports in the county, and providing very cheap and easy transit of materials to and from the mines, a feature of great importance to a mining company.

Arrangements have been entered into with the present proprietors by which this company will acquire the whole of their interests in the different leases under which the sett is held, with all the workings done on the mines, for the sum of £7000, the greater part of which is to be paid in shares of the company.

The primary object of the company, for the speedy and effectual development of the sett, is to sink a shaft 60 fms. from surface, to intersect the lodes at that depth, and to erect an engine with proper machinery for carrying out the works on a large scale (simultaneously clearing out and proving the old men's workings), from which great and profitable results may be fairly expected.

The liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.

From careful calculations and estimates made by first-class mining engineers, it is confidently believed that not more than £2 10s. per share at the utmost will be required to fully open up and prove the mines; and future calls will not exceed 10s. each.

A large proportion of the capital being already subscribed, the directors will proceed with the works as soon as they deem that a sufficient number of shares has been applied for.

Several reports, from some of the best authorities of the day, bearing testimony to the worth of the mines, are appended, the tenor of which affords the directors great confidence in bringing the property before the public as a sound investment.

Plans and sections of the property, with specimens of rich ore from the mines, may be seen at the offices of the company, where prospectuses, reports, forms of application for shares, and every information may be obtained.

Applications for shares to be forwarded to the brokers, bankers, or secretary of the company.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

THE DARREN CONSOLIDATED SILVER AND LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital, £30,000. Divided into 15,000 shares, of £2 each.

Deposit, 10s. on application, and 10s. on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

Lieut.-Col. ROBERT M. BEACH HICKS, Southwick House, Southwick-crescent, Hyde Park, W.

WILLIAM SEWELL SUTTON, Esq., Anan Lodge, Brighton.

EDWARD HENRY NOLAN, Esq., L.L.D. and Ph.D., Abington Villas, Kensington, W.

JOHN SHIMMIN, Esq., T.C., 150, Linton-square, Liverpool.

WALTER TERBITT, Esq., 9, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

JAMES RICKARDS, Esq., 31, New Broad-street, E.C.

THOMAS MASON, Esq., Harleyford-road, Vauxhall.

BANKERS—Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited), 75, Cornhill.

SOLICITOR—Frederick W. Snell, Esq., George-street, Mansion House, E.C.

AUDITOR—John Dunbar, Esq., Accountant, 12, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street, E.C.

This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and extending the operations at present carried on in the Darren Consolidated Mines, in Cardiganshire, formerly worked by Sir Hugh Myddelton, and from which he derived immense profits.

These mines have been worked for the last 200 years, with little cessation, to the present time, and have yielded a profit of from 8000l. to 10,000l. per annum. The ore is the richest in Wales, yielding 42 ozs. of silver to the ton.

From discoveries lately made there can be little doubt but that with a comparatively small outlay the returns will be large.

Detailed prospectuses, and forms of application, can be had on application to the secretary, Mr. Thomas Thompson, at the offices of the company, 12, Old Jewry-chambers, London, E.C.

THE WICKLOW GENERAL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated pursuant to the Companies Act, 1862.

Capital £40,000, in 20,000 shares of £2 each; deposit 10s. per share.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN CONOLLY, Esq., Kilmore, Artane.

JOHN COX, Esq., Streatham Hill, London.

GERARD DUNNE, Esq., J.P., Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.

SIR JAMES EVANS, Esq., 11, Waring-street, Belfast.

WILLIAM R. FAYLE, Esq., 85, Townsend-street, Dublin.

JAMES F. OMBARD, Esq., J.P., South Hill, Rathmines.

MICHAEL MURPHY, Esq., Everston, Rathmines.

VALENTINE O'B. O'CONNOR, Esq., D.L., Boreford-place, Dublin.

(With power to add to their number).

BANKERS—The National Bank, and its branches.

The National Bank, Dublin and London, and its branches.

The National Bank of Liverpool (Limited), Liverpool.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. David and Thomas Fitzgerald, 20, St. Andrew-street, Dublin.

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, 15, DAME STREET, DUBLIN.

The primary object sought by the establishment of the proposed company is the working of the copper and sulphur mines in the townlands of Rockstown and Newbawn, in the parish of Castlemaconnell, county of Wicklow, being a portion of the celebrated Wicklow copper and sulphur mining district.

The sett is very extensive, containing 792 acres. Its extent from east to west on the line of the lodes is from 1¼ to 2 miles, and from north to south about 1 mile.

The geological formation of Rockstown and Newbawn is the same as that found in the neighbouring mines; the lodes are found in similar positions to the most favoured, and from them similar results may be confidently anticipated.

Perhaps, outside of the best mining districts of Cornwall, no mines have yielded such immense quantities of ore, and paid such profits to the shareholders on the outlay, as the Wicklow Mines.

The property is admirably situated for the transit of stores and minerals, being but 7 miles from the port of Wicklow, and 1 mile from the Rathfriland Station of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, which runs through the north part of the grant.

A large amount of capital has been expended by the lessees in exploring the surface and laying open the lodes, sinking shafts, and preparing the mines for the reception of machinery.

That portion of the lands of Rockstown which adjoins Connore, and where the most extensive mining operations have been carried on, has been purchased in perpetuity in the Landed Estates Court. The company having thus become the owners of a considerable portion of the land itself, subject to a mere nominal head rent, will be saved from a large amount which would otherwise have to be paid for surface damages, will have the exclusive control of an excellent water-course (most valuable in the development of the mine), and will receive the rents of this portion of the property.

Powers have also been taken to work other mines or quarries, and carry on such works in connection therewith, as may be deemed advisable.

Prospectuses, maps, engineers' reports, and forms of applications for shares, can be had of the brokers of the company, of the secretary, at the office, 15, Dame-street, Dublin; and of SIR JAMES EVANS, Esq., 11, Waring-street, Belfast.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WEST TOLVADEN MINING COMPANY.—To BE SOLD, under the direction of the Registrar of this Court, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at West Tolvaden Mine, in the parish of Paul, on Monday, the 23rd day of June inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY, MATERIALS, AND OTHER EFFECTS, viz.:

ONE 30 in. cylinder STEAM ENGINE, with BOILER 7 tons, a powerful ore crusher attached, with working materials complete.

8 6 in. pumps, 11 7 in. pumps, 2 windmills, 1 H piece, 2 doormills, 2 cisterns, 4 iron kibbles, 8 ladders, air pipes, 1 horse wheel, with 100 fms. of chain; 2 iron kibbles, 1 4 ft. pulley wheel for a flat rope, 5 in. breast; 1 new winch rope, 60 fms.; a quantity of small rope; screwing stock, with taps and plates complete; 1 crab winch, 1 grindstone, iron drawing cage for the engine, 2 hand and 2 wheelbarrows, bellow and vice, smith's tools, 7 cwts. of cast steel, a quantity of new and old iron, 20 stove ladders, 2 hatches, with hammers and sledges; several sieves, 2 chests, 1 cwt. of powder, a quantity of oak ladder staves, pick hilt, timber, plank, and other miscellaneous articles in general use in mines.

The materials may be inspected at any time prior to the sale, on application to Mr. JOHN JAMES, in charge thereof.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Solicitors, Truro.

Dated Truro, June 15, 1863.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the NEW WHEEL FRANCIS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED, on or before the 4th day of July next, to SEND IN THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS AND PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS on the said company to William James Dunsford, of No. 9, Broad-street-buildings, in the City of London, the official liquidator of the said company.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, June 17, 1863.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Devon.

IN RE FURZE HILL WOOD MINE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in a Cause of Betley v. J. Pomroy and Others, and dated the 8th day of April last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 1st day of July next, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely,

80 (6000lbs) SHARES of the defendant John Pomroy.

10 (6000lbs) SHARES of the defendant Courtney Lavers; and

160 (6000lbs) SHARES of the defendant John Wetenhall.

Of and in the said MINE.

JOHN GILBERT CHILCOTT, Solicitor, Truro (Agent for Edward Chilcott, Plaintiff's Solicitor, Tavistock).

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, June 12, 1863.

In Chancery.

BRIDGMAN v. GARDEN.

CORNWALL—VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATES IN REDRUTH AND CAMBORNE FOR SALE.

MR. JOHN TIPPETT WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION

At Tab's Hotel, Redruth, on Wednesday, the 24th day of June, 1863, at Three o'clock in the afternoon precisely, with the approbation of the Master of the Rolls, whose Court the said cause is attached,

LOT 1.—THE FEE SIMPLE of and in all that UNDIVIDED THIRD PART of the ESTATES, LANDS, and TENEMENTS, part of the MANOR of TRELIGH, and OTHER LANDS, with the MINES, MINERALS, QUARRIES, and MANORIAL RIGHTS belonging to the said manor, situate in the said parish of Redruth, and more fully described in the particulars of sale.

LOT 2.—THE FEE SIMPLE of and in all that UNDIVIDED THIRD PART of the ESTATES, LANDS, and TENEMENTS forming the TOWN PORTION of the said MANOR of TRELIGH, and more fully described in the particulars of sale.

LOT 3.—THE FEE SIMPLE of and in all that UNDIVIDED THIRD PART of the ESTATE called BOLENOWE, otherwise BOLENA, situate in the parish of Camborne, together with the MINES, MINERALS, and QUARRIES in and under the same, and more fully described in the particulars of sale.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had gratis of Messrs. J. E. and A. Fox, 40, Finsbury-circus, London; of Mr. STOKES, solicitor, Truro; of the auctioneer, at Truro; at Tab's Hotel, Redruth; or of Mr. BRIDGMAN, solicitor, Tavistock, at whose office plans of the different lots may be seen.—Dated Tavistock, June 4, 1863.

In Chancery.

SCHIELE v. BRAKELL AND OTHERS.

VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR J. STUART, on the 29th May last, GRANTED AN ORDER RESTRAINING THE DEFENDANTS, the NORTH MOOR FOUNDRY COMPANY, OLDHAM, from RECEIVING, RETAINING, or OPENING ANY LETTERS or LETTER ADDRESSED TO "C. SCHIELE," or "SCHIELE AND CO.," "C. SCHIELE AND CO.," "PLATE AND SCHIELE," or OTHERWISE ADDRESSED TO THE PLAINTIFF, CHRISTIAN SCHIELE, or to the PLAINTIFF'S FIRM OF C. SCHIELE AND CO.

ANY PERSONS who, since September, 1859, have WRITTEN or APPLIED to the ABOVE ADDRESSES on the subject of Mr. Schiele's inventions, as enumerated below, or any other subject concerning him, are REQUESTED to COMMUNICATE at once WITH HIM, not addressed to Oldham, but to MANCHESTER, as at foot.

Centrifugal pumps, steam saws, turbine steam engines, steam pumps, feed pumps, variable expansion gear, lubrication, governors for steam-engines or water-wheels, air pumps or gas exhausters, hydraulic transmission of power, hydro extractors, contact gear, continuous wheel-cutting machinery, continuous screw-cutting machines, nutting machines, oscillation break for governors for railway trains, &c.; applications of the anti-friction cone to footsteps of shafts, to cocks, valves, &c.; hydraulic weighing machines, quartz crushing machinery, crushing mills, revolving hammers, stone dressing machinery, and applications of water-power.

C. SCHIELE, 20, Milton-street, Stockport-road, Manchester.

RIVER TAMAR COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY are REQUIRED to SEND IN the PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS to the liquidators of the company, on or before the 30th inst.

10A, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, London.

RIVER TAMAR COPPER MINE.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the LEASE of the SETT known as the RIVER TAMAR COPPER MINE, situate in the parish of CALSTOCK, in the county of CORNWALL, held under the Duchy, for 21 years, from August, 1852, subject to the payment of 1-18th dues, together with an excellent 40 in. cylinder STEAM ENGINE, in perfect order, and all the expensive PLANT, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS for working the mine, of which particulars are annexed.

The sett extends nearly a mile and a half easterly and westerly, and three-quarters of a mile northerly, and is bounded on all sides by dividend-paying mines.

Tenders to be addressed to the liquidators of the River Tamar Copper Mining Company (Limited), 10A, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, London, up to Tuesday, the 30th inst. Particulars of plant, materials, &c.:

ONE 40 in. cylinder STEAM ENGINE.

35 fms. 11 in. pumps, about 1/2 cwt. 803

1 11 in. H piece and top door piece 44

1 11 in. 6 ft. windmill 94

1 30 in. plunger pole, plunger case, &c. 384

17 fms. 8 in. pumps 102

2 7 in. working barrels 28

2 7 in. windmills 28

2 7 in. door pieces 30

11 fms. 6 in. pumps, 1 5/8 in. windmills, 1 5/8 in. door piece, 1 5/8 in. working barrels, &c. 174

36 fms. 10 in. and 1 1/2 in. rods, rod plates, bolts, staples and glands, &c. —

60 fms. 1 1/4 in. and 1 1/2 in. bucket rods, &c. 18

double power winch, double treble blocks, scales and weights, lifting screw, smith's bellow, smith's tools, anvils, vice, screw stocks, taps and plates, miners' tools, blaster steel, blasting powder, chain, ladders, tacks, water barrels, chests, &c., scrap iron and old rope, miner's dial, and counting house furniture.

TO GUNPOWDER AND ROPE MANUFACTURERS, AND CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, by executors, LOT 1.—DAVEY'S PATENT RIGHT for "IMPROVEMENTS IN BLASTING POWDER," granted 1858. Also, for "IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF GUNPOWDER AND EXPLOSIVE COMPOUNDS," granted 1862.

The blasting powder weighs from 20 to 30 per cent. less than ordinary gunpowder, and can be rendered at the same price. Invaluable for mines, slate quarries, and collieries. Testimonials given.

Also, the LICENSED POWDER MANUFACTORY, STEAM ENGINE and MACHINERY, with MAGAZINE, STORES, OUTBUILDINGS, and PREMISES, comprising 7 1/2 acres of ground adjoining the sea at Nancekuke, Illogan, Cornwall. The premises are held for 99 years, determinable on the deceases of three lives, aged 18, 13, and 9 years.

LOT 2.—Also, the PHENIX ROPE WALK, situate at Illogan highway, in ILLOGAN aforesaid, 240 fms. long (30 fms. being slate roofed), with all necessary houses, 10ft. &c., and about 7 acres of pasture land. Also, AGAR COTTAGE, GARDENS, ORCHARDS, &c. LOT 2 is held for 99 years, determinable on the deceases of two lives, aged 52 and 27 years.

Also, a POLICY of ASSURANCE, effected in 1849, in the Scottish Equitable office, for SEVEN HUNDRED POUNDS, payable on the decease of the younger life. Annual premium, £12 17s. 11d. Bonuses declared, £177 13s. 10d.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. HODGE, HOCKIN, and MARRACK, solicitors, Truro, Cornwall.

IRON ORE AND COAL ROYALTY.—TO BE LET, BY PROPOSAL, the ROYALTY of an ESTATE in the occupation of John Dickinson, Esq., and others, in the parish of LAMPHILL, in the county of CUMBERLAND, containing nearly 300 acres. Iron ore and coal have been proved in the estate, and a working is now going on to further test the borings. The junction of the coal measures and mountain limestone runs through the centre of the property, which is entirely connected, and in a ring fence, and closely abutting upon the new line, "Marron Extension of the Cleator Railway." There is also fire and brick clay upon the property. Proposals will be received by the owner, JOHN DICKINSON, Esq., of Haverock, Cockermouth, until the 17th July next, and from whom all particulars may be known.

CHURCH COLLIERY, RHONDDA VALLEY, GLAMORGANSHIRE. IMPORTANT STEAM COAL COLLIERY.

MR. H. W. HARRIS is instructed by the proprietors to SELL, BY AUCTION (unless previously disposed of by private contract), at the New Inn, Pontypridd, on Wednesday, June 24th, 1863, at Three o'clock in the afternoon for Four precisely (subject to such conditions of sale as shall be then produced), the above-named VALUABLE COLLIERY, now in full work, and containing 150 acres, held under lease for an unexpired term of 53 years, at moderate royalties, with railway sidings, manager's house, garden, &c., and 4 1/2 acres of surface ground, purchased by the lessees for the remainder of their term. The present workings are on the Abergorki steam coal, from which 60 tons per day are worked at present, and can be increased to 150 or 200 tons per day, the proprietors having a steady and daily increasing demand for the same.

The PLANT, an inventory of which will appear in the particulars of sale, is to be taken by the purchaser of the colliery at a valuation.

The COLLIERY and PLANT are in excellent working order, and has siding communication to the Rhondda branch of the Taff Vale Railway, which is only 20 miles from the port of Cardiff. By this railway the colliery is also put into direct communication with the narrow gauge system of the West Midland and other railways. The celebrated Aberdare steam coal measures are on this property, and can be obtained at a very moderate outlay.

Particulars and conditions of sale, and cards to view, may be had of DAVID LLEWELLYN, Esq., C.E., Glyn Neath, near Neath; Mr. JAMES WALK, Butte Docks, Cardiff; Messrs. GREENHILL and LYNN, solicitors, 63, Gracechurch-street, London; and the auctioneer, at his offices, 140, High-street, Merthyr Tydfil.

Auctioneer's Office, Merthyr Tydfil, May 29, 1863.

COUNTIES OF GLAMORGAN AND MONMOUTH. TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS. SALE OF VALUABLE FREEHOLD LAND, AND COPYHOLD FARM.

MR. H. W. HARRIS has been favoured with instructions from the trustees under the will of the late Anthony Hill, Esq., to OFFER up for PUBLIC COMPETITION, at the Bush Hotel, Merthyr Tydfil, on Tuesday, July 7th, 1863, at Twelve o'clock at noon (subject to such conditions of sale as shall be then produced), the following VALUABLE PROPERTY:

All that COPYHOLD FARM and LANDS, called TYR-PENTIS, situate in the parish of Trevechin, in the county of Monmouth, now in the occupation of Morgan Davies, as tenant thereof, and containing 51 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of John Hurley, Esq., the representative of the late Capt. Hanbury Leigh, Esq., Miss Webb, Mr. H. Williams, and the late Chas. C. Williams, Esq.

This farm contains all the SEAMS of COAL and IRONSTONE found in the Pontypool district, is 2 1/2 miles from Pontypool town, 1 1/2 miles from the West Midland Railway, 1 1/2 miles from the Western Valleys Railway, and about 10 miles from the port of Newport. The rental of the farm is now £500 per annum, and is customary-hold.

Also, all that SLANG of LAND, situate in the parish of Merthyr Tydfil, commencing at an old weir called Baran Lwydion, and running parallel for nearly a mile with and adjoining to the River Taff, and terminating about the point near Upper Bridge, on the basin tramroad. The average width is about 33 yards.

This place of land is especially adapted for the erection of powerful machinery, for which it was intended by its late proprietor, having an excellent command and right of water from the River Taff, there being a fall in the river of nearly 30 ft.

The property also lies contiguous to the Glamorganshire Canal, to which there is a right of way reserved.

The West Midland and Taff Vale Railways run through the property. The abundant facilities of obtaining any description of coal in addition to the fine water-power, renders this property one of the most eligible for the erection of any description of iron or other manufacture.

The distance from Merthyr to only 6 miles, and from the port of Cardiff 18 miles, and it is opposite to the junction of the Taff Vale and West Midland Railway, near Quaker's Yard.

The above properties may be viewed on application to Mr. RICHARD HEFFELL, surveyor, Merthyr, who will show the premises; and printed particulars may be had of Messrs. UPPS, JOHNSON, and UPPS, 20, Austinfriars, London; Mr. J. W. RUSSELL, solicitor, Merthyr Tydfil; and of the auctioneer, 140, High-street, Merthyr Tydfil, where a plan of the different properties can be seen.

Merthyr Tydfil, June 2, 1863.

IMPORTANT SALE.—WILLENHALL, STAFFORDSHIRE. TO IRONMASTERS, COAL MASTERS, AND OTHER CAPITALISTS. VALUABLE FREEHOLD MINERAL ESTATES.

MR. THOMAS CLARKE WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the

Auction Mart, Bartholomew-lane, in the City of London, on Monday, the 29th day of June, 1863, at One o'clock precisely, in the following or such other lots as may be determined upon by the vendor at the time of sale.

LOT 1.—A FREEHOLD MINERAL ESTATE, consisting of a farm-house and about 70 acres of land, called the CLOTHIERS FARM, with very VALUABLE SEAMS of COAL, IRONSTONE, and OTHER MINERALS thereunder, situate in the township of Willenhall, in the parish of Wolverhampton, in the county of Stafford, and now in the occupation of Mr. Abraham Thompson.

This lot is situate near the town of Willenhall, and is most advantageously intersected by the Bentley branch of the Birmingham Canal.

The purchaser of this lot will have the option of taking Lot 2 at the same price per acre.

LOT 2.—TWO CLOSES of FREEHOLD LAND, containing about 15 acres, with very VALUABLE SEAMS of COAL, IRONSTONE, and OTHER MINERALS thereunder, situate in the township of Willenhall aforesaid, now in the occupation of Mrs. Phoebe Phillips.

This lot is also situate near the town of Willenhall, and is bounded for a considerable distance by the said Bentley branch of the Birmingham Canal.

LOT 3.—A FREEHOLD MINERAL ESTATE, consisting of a FARM HOUSE, THREE COTTAGES, and about 60 acres of land, with very VALUABLE SEAMS of COAL, IRONSTONE, and OTHER MINERALS thereunder. Also, COLLIERY PLANT and MACHINERY thereon, situate at Lane Head, in the township of Willenhall aforesaid, called the "Coal Pit House," and "Poles Farms," now in the occupation of Mr. E. O. Neeshell and others.

This lot is connected with the Wilepy branch of the Birmingham Canal by a basin and tramway, recently made by the canal company, for the accommodation of the occupiers of this and an adjoining estate.

This lot has an additional value, in consequence of the great frontage it possesses to public roads adjoining, which building land is in request, and is selling at high prices.

The above very valuable mineral properties are conveniently situated for land and water carriage, and are within easy distances of the towns of Wolverhampton, Walsall, Bilston, and Birmingham.

The seams of coal and ironstone under these estates having been proved by workings at adjoining collieries, and by recent borings, a very unusual opportunity presents itself to coalmasters, ironmasters, and capitalists generally for the establishment of extensive collieries and ironworks, in one of the richest mining districts in the kingdom.

Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, at 4 1/2 per cent. For further particulars and plans, apply to Messrs. DREW and NORTON, solicitors, Nuneaton, Warwickshire; the auctioneer, Coventry; or the Midland Counties Herald's office, Birmingham.

FARM AND SLATE QUARRY, SOUTH DEVON.

An EXCELLE

Tavistock Ironworks, Devon.—(Established 1804.)

GILL AND CO., ENGINEERS AND IRONFOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS. CHAINS OF ALL DIMENSIONS. STEEL SHOVELS to any pattern. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CAST AND HAMMERED IRON FOR MINING, MANUFACTURING, and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.
HAMMER MILLS. EDGE TOOL MANUFACTORY.
FOREIGN MINES SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.
VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS OF SECOND-HAND MACHINERY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
N.B.—AGENTS for TANGY'S PATENT HYDRAULIC LIFTING JACK, and WESTON'S PATENT DIFFERENTIAL PULLEY BLOCKS.

BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have generally a GOOD STOCK OF SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE. They also MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES of every description on the newest principle. Castings and wrought-iron work made to the shortest notice. Machinery sent to all parts of the world. Steam boilers and chains warranted of the best description.

TO IRON MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, SHIPBUILDERS, AND OTHERS.—TO BE DISPOSED OF BY PRIVATE TENDER, with immediate possession, an EXTENSIVE STEAM SCRAP FORGE, for the manufacture of locomotive crank axles, engine, carriage, and wagon axles, iron ship stems and stern posts, keel plates, ship knees, shafts, bars, &c., situated in WHITEHAVEN, in the county of CUMBERLAND, with large mechanics' shop, fitted with LATHES, &c., and a large stock of TOOLS complete, and GALVANISING PANS, commodious warehouse, capable, and office adjoining, now in the occupation of Mr. John Johnson Felle, the owner and lessee, who is retiring from business.

The above premises have been erected within the last nine years, and are fitted with THREE FURNACES; ONE CONDIER'S PATENT STEAM HAMMER, for heavy work; ONE NAYLOR'S PATENT STEAM HAMMER, for light work; and a 25 horse power STEAM ENGINE, scrap shears, and BOILER, fitted with one of Griffith's patent injectors.

The works adjoin the Whitehaven and Furness Railway station, and are connected therewith by a tramway, and stand in an enclosure of about an acre of ground, and are well adapted for extension, by the erection of rolling mills, &c.

Further particulars may be obtained on the premises, by applying to Mr. John Felle, Corkick, near Whitehaven, who will receive tenders up to the 6th July, 1863.

GAS WORKS TO BE SOLD OR LET.

TO BE LET, BY TENDER, for a term of 7, 14, or 21 years, at the option of either party, all those GAS WORKS and PREMISES, situated at ST. IVES, in the county of CORNWALL, known as the ST. IVES GAS WORKS, comprising a gas house, dwelling house, office, coal cellar, coke house, and yard, with the plant thereto belonging, and a COMMODIOUS PLOT OF GROUND adjoining the same.

The works are conveniently situated near the sea, at a low level, and are capable of great extension. A considerable length of new mains has recently been laid, and the whole is well worthy the attention of enterprising capitalists.

The taker will be required to enter into a lease containing the usual covenants, and to execute a counterpart thereof.

For viewing the premises, and for further particulars, application may be made to the undersigned, to whom sealed tenders, stating the utmost rent that will be given, should be forwarded on or before the 1st day of July next, soon after which the person whose tender may be accepted will have notice thereof.

The proprietors would not object to sell the works at a fair value.

Dated St. Ives, June 6, 1863. W. TOLMIE TRESIDDER, solicitor, St. Ives.

DINAS FIRE-BRICKS.—MESSRS. FREDERICKS AND JENNER beg to offer these well-known bricks, either at their Dinas Bridge or Kidwelly Works, and can safely recommend them as EQUAL, if not SUPERIOR, to any FIRE-BRICKS MANUFACTURED, having the highest testimonials from the largest copper smelters and consumers in the world.—Full particulars, with testimonials, prices, &c., can be had on application to their agent, Mr. GEORGE YOUNG, Briton Ferry, South Wales; or the Dinas Bridge Brick Works, Glyn Neath; Kidwelly Brick Works, Kidwelly; or Messrs. EASTWOOD, Belvidere-road, London.

ELLIS LEVER, INVENTOR AND MANUFACTURER OF THE IMPROVED SAFETY BRATTICE AND FLEXIBLE TUBING,
23, MARSDEN SQUARE, MANCHESTER.
MANUFACTORY, WEST GORTON WORKS, MANCHESTER.

Adopted by the Governments of Great Britain, Spain, Denmark, Russia, Brazil, East and West Indies.

EASTON'S PATENT BOILER FLUID,
FOR REMOVING AND PREVENTING INCORUSTATION IN STEAM BOILERS, LAND AND MARINE.
P. S. EASTON AND G. SPRINGFIELD,
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
87, 38, and 39, WAPPING WALL, LONDON, E.
Or of their Agents in the principal towns of Great Britain and the Colonies.

HALL AND WELLS, PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLES, &c.—TELEGRAPH CONDUCTING INSULATED RUBBER at 2s per mile and upwards, PARTICULARLY ADAPTED FOR MINING PURPOSES. Further particulars as to price of cores, cables, &c., can be had on application at 60, Aldermanbury, City, E.C.; and Steam Mills, Mansfield-street, Borough-road, Southwark, S.E. Copper wire covered with silk, cotton, or any other material, to order.

ASSAYS AND ANALYSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Conducted by JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S., M.G.A. (late Mitchell and Rickard) Author of "Manual of Practical Assaying," "Metallurgical Papers," &c.
All communications and samples to be addressed (free) to Mr. MITCHELL, care of Mr. F. Clay, 29, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT.
It is extensively used at home and abroad for all kinds of OUT-DOOR WORK, and will be found a most efficient and economical preservative for HEAD GEARING OF COLLIERIES, MINES, WOOD AND IRON WORK of all descriptions; also TRUCKS, WAGONS, &c., &c., &c.

Lasting twice as long as the best common paints in exposed situations, being manufactured expressly for external purposes.

ANY PERSON CAN LAY IT ON, and its superiority may be inferred from the opposition with which its use has been met by those interested in the sale of ordinary paints. (No grinding is requisite.)

ALL COLOURS.
FIVE CWTs. AND UPWARDS, CARRIAGE FREE, TO ANY STATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES, AND PER STEAMER TO MOST PORTS IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND. Patterns, prices, also copy of testimonials, will be sent on application to

WALTER CARSON AND SONS,
(Successors to the Inventors),
9, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET (NEAR THE ROYAL EXCHANGE), LONDON, E.C.
NO AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

MR. GEORGE HENWOOD, MINING ENGINEER,
LOCHHEAD HOUSE, LOCHWINNOCH, SCOTLAND, OFFERS his SERVICES AND ADVICE on mines situated in any part of England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Isle of Man, &c. Mr. Henwood's extensive experience in his peculiar department of mining service is well known, and will be exerted to the utmost for the benefit of his clients.

MANCHESTER.

MR. W. HANNAM: OFFICES, ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, KING STREET, MANCHESTER.
MINING, SLATE QUARRYING, INSURANCE, AND GENERAL STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.

A monthly investment Circular on application.

Sharedealing in this office is limited to special mines, and companies whose pretensions have been personally investigated, and to the dividend-paying mines ordinarily dealt with on the London market, and for the latter purpose arrangements have been made for the earliest information from the great mining districts. There can be little doubt that in dealing with well-established, dividend-paying mines, investors, without any greater risk than accrues from purchase of railway or house property, receive a much larger regular profit than from any other species of investment, free from all trouble, and paid in the most convenient form for those who have limited incomes—viz., every two or three months; while those who enter into new undertakings, such as progressive mines, have the knowledge that which is not bona fide, and has stood the test of thorough examination, is submitted to them. It cannot, of course, be expected that where the profits are so enormous that these latter investments should be entirely free from risk. All that can be done is to ascertain the respectability of the management, and the value of the prospects. This done, no speculations are likely to be as valuable as those in mining operations; it being no uncommon occurrence for shares to rise in value 200 and 300 per cent. in a few months.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES.

MESSRS. T. FULLER AND CO., 26, CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACT BUSINESS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SHARES IN BANKS, RAILWAYS, CANALS, INSURANCE, MINES, AND GOVERNMENT STOCK. Dividends received, calls paid, and every class of Stock Exchange business effected.

There being a considerable amount of money locked up in shares not prominently before the public, and consequently difficult of sale, Messrs. T. FULLER AND CO. invite the holders of such stock to communicate with them, having channels for the disposal of every description of shares.

FOR SPECIAL SALE:—Shares in an established company (limited), the property thereof, and in several mines which pay regular dividends of 15% to 20 per cent. Messrs. FULLER AND CO. having had upwards of 30 years' experience in the mining market, prompt them to point out shares in certain progressive mines as prizes for the year 1863.

Telegraphic messages promptly attended to.

Commission, 1% per cent.

Bankers: Metropolitan and Provincial.

LEICESTER AND CO. (late Leicester, Brache, and Tenge),
CONSULTING MINING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS, AND GENERAL MINING AGENTS, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA. SECURE MINING LEASES ON ELIGIBLE TERMS from the GOVERNMENT OF VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, on receipt of a remittance for £200, to cover costs of lease, survey and report, &c. Messrs. LEICESTER AND CO. OFFER TO TAKE THE MANAGEMENT OF MINING COMPANIES, AND PROVIDE OFFICE ACCOMMODATION, for a percentage on the profits of the company.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. RICHARD MIDDLETON Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

All remittances must be made through our bankers, the Union Bank of Australia.

The Railway System of the World.

TESTIMONIAL TO WILLIAM HENRY JAMES, C.E.
In recognition of his unrequited public services in connection with the founding of our magnificent railway system, by the gratuitous assistance he rendered his late father, William James, Esq., of Warwick, land agent, ironmaster, and civil engineer, in surveying, levelling, and planning the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, with its branches to Bolton, &c., in the years 1821, 1822, and 1823, the first established for engine passenger transit; and for his having allowed the late George Stephenson and his partner, Mr. Loach, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the liberty of using his invention of the introduction of Tubes into the boilers of (their) locomotive engines, as shown by an agreement, dated Sept. 1, 1821, which introduction of Tubes, as first suggested by Mr. William Henry James, and since adopted, modified, and perfected by the engineering profession, is well known to every engineer to have caused the entire success of the modern railway system; and, lastly, to compensate him in some slight degree for the loss of his patrimony of £50,000, as settled by will, as well as private property of great value, by the ruin of his father, in 1823, while so engaged, and while so assisting him in laying the foundation of the great railway system of the world, which has already conferred such innumerable benefits upon mankind.

As a guarantee, the following eminent engineers and gentlemen have already attached their names in furtherance of this testimonial, to which it is expected many others will soon be added, viz.:

GEORGE RENNIE.
Sir JOHN MACNEILL.
THOMAS BRASSEY.
JOSIAH PARKES.

PETER BARLOW.
WM. SCHOLEFIELD, M.P.
JOSEPH PARKES.
WM. MARSDEN, M.D.

PERSONAL REFEREE.

Mr. RICHARD MIDDLETON, Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street.

Mr. RICHARD A. BROOMAN, Mechanics' Magazine office, 166, Fleet-street.

It is respectfully requested that all contributions may be made to Messrs. COVETS and Co., bankers, London, who have kindly consented to receive such subscriptions; and any sums offered will be carried to the credit of "Subscriptions for W. H. James, C.E.," and will be held at his disposal.

A complete list of subscribers, together with the amount of their donations, will be published as soon as they shall reach an adequate amount.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO.,
MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS.
IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

RAILWAY STONE AND COAL WAGONS TO BE LET.
Apply to Messrs. W. L. and T. UNDERHILL, Tipton.

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED)
ESTABLISHED 1847.
OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.

Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a period of years.

RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
CHIEF OFFICES, OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICES, 6, STOREY'S GATE, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED).
OFFICES, 9, NEWHALL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. J. H. CHANDLER, Secretary.

This company is PREPARED TO SUPPLY RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION for cash, or on deferred payments.

RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE at annual rentals, or tonnage rates. Apply as above.

SHORTTRIDGE, HOWELL, AND CO., HARTFORD STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF HOWELL'S PATENT HOMOGENEOUS METAL PLATES FOR BOILERS, LOCOMOTIVE FIRE BOXES, AND TUBES, COMBINING THE STRENGTH OF STEEL WITH THE MALLEABILITY OF COPPER. RUSSELL AND HOWELL'S PATENT CAST STEEL TUBES. MCCONNELL'S PATENT HOLLOW RAILWAY AXLES.—For prices and terms, apply to SHORTTRIDGE, HOWELL, AND CO., Hartford Steel Works, Sheffield; or Messrs. HARVEY AND CO., 12, Haymarket, London.

WILLIAM J. SMITH, ENGINEER AND CONTRACTOR,
BELMONT, near DURHAM, UNDERTAKES THE SINKING OF PITS, also THE SUPPLYING, ERECTING, REMOVING, AND COMPLETION OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF COLLIERIES AND MINING WORK.

WILLIAM MATHEWS, ENGINEER, TAVISTOCK,
has FOR SALE:—ONE 30 in. CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, with BOILER 10 tons; ONE 14 in. HORIZONTAL WHIM ENGINE and cage, with BOILER 4½ tons; TWO 10 horse PORTABLE ENGINES, for winding or pumping; ONE CORNISH CRUSHER; ONE 30 in. diameter WATER WHEEL, 9 ft. broad, iron axle, sockets and rings; 60 fms. of 3 in. flat-roads, with pulleys.

EDWARDS'S PATENT MINERAL ORE AND COAL WASHING MACHINE.—This is by far the MOST ECONOMICAL, as well as the MOST PERFECT MACHINE MADE. Each machine is capable of washing 25 to 50 tons per diem, according to quality. Full particulars, testimonials, &c., may be obtained from E. EDWARDS, Esq., C.E., 1, York-buildings, Adelphi, where a working model may be seen.

MR. WM. REAY, JUN., hereby informs his friends and the public that he is at present FREE FROM ENGAGEMENTS, and will PLACE his SERVICES at the DISPOSITION OF ANY PARTY who WISHES his OPINION upon the WELSH GOLD DISTRICT, or to INSPECT and REPORT on any MINING DISTRICT or MINE at HOME or ABROAD.—For terms, apply by letter, addressed Spread Eagle Hotel, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

ABEL'S MAGNET FUZE FOR BLASTING.
11 and 12, BEAK STREET, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

These fuzes are fired by a small magneto machine (no battery being required), and are perfectly safe and sure in operation. Price, 2s. and 4s. per dozen. Machines for firing ditto, 2s. and 4s.

PATENT SAFETY FUZE.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE ORIGINAL SAFETY FUZE, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUZE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, is infallibly distinguished from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder. This Fuze is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckermill, Cornwall.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO.,
SAFETY FUZE MANUFACTURERS,
ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCAHIRE.

WASTE NO OIL.
STRONG IRON OIL CISTERNS,
NOT LIABLE TO LEAK, and ECONOMISE SPACE IN THE STORES:—

Dia. Height.			Dia. Height.		
500 gallons	48 x 84	£10 10	75 gallons	27 x 42	£3 15 0
400 "	43 x 83	9 9 0	50 "	24 x 36	2 15 0
300 "	37 x 84	7 7 0	40 "	21 x 38	2 5 0
200 "	35 x 79	6 10 0	30 "	21 x 30	1 15 0
150 "	33 x 72	6 0 0	25 "	19 x 30	1 5 0
100 "	30 x 66	5 5 0	20 "	19 x 26	1 2 0
75 "	27 x 58	4 10 0	15 "	18 x 21	0 15 0

STRONG IRON BUCKETS:—
2½ gallons..... 5 0 0
3½ gallons..... 5 6 0
4½ gallons..... 6 0 0

WAGON GREASE, in 4 and 8 cwt. casks.
TURPENTINE SUBSTITUTE, 3s. per gallon, in 30-gallon casks.

TO IRON AND COAL MASTERS, &c.
IMPROVED BLACK VARNISH,
FOR PREVENTING IRON FROM RUST, AND WOOD FROM DECAY.

A brilliant jet black, superior to paint in appearance, dries in wood time, contains preservative qualities of the best description, and is economical in its use: one gallon at 1s. 1d. equal to 14 lbs. of paint, which costs 4s.

For COLLIERIES HEAD GEARING, RAILWAY WAGONS, BOILERS, CASTINGS, CANAL BOATS, &c., it is especially adapted. In casks containing 10, 15, and 20 cwt. each. In quantities of 1 ton and upwards, price £11 per ton.

GLOVER AND CO.,
No. 40 MANESTY LANE, LIVERPOOL.

ASSAYS AND ANALYSES OF ORES, METALS, MANURES, &c., on the most moderate terms, and with the utmost accuracy.

List of fees per post, on application.

JOHN LONGMAD, CITY LABORATORY AND ASSAY OFFICE,
31, THROGMORTON STREET, E.C.

ACCIDENTS BY ROAD, RIVER, OR RAILWAY,
ACCIDENTS IN THE FIELD, THE STREETS, OR AT HOME.

May be provided against by taking a Policy of the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON.

£140,000 has been already paid as compensation for accidents of all kinds, 17,750 fatal cases, and 6880 cases of personal injury.

Rates and further particulars may be obtained at the railway stations, of the local agents, or at the HEAD OFFICE, 64, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, WILLIAM J. VIAN, Sec.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 1849.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
(A.D. 1834), 39, KING STREET, CHAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

The bonuses have averaged more than 2½ per cent. per annum on the sum assured. Prospectuses, and the last report, to be had on application.

CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.—ADVICE AND (if required) PROFESSIONAL ASSISTANCE GIVEN to any bona fide undertaking.

Mr. LEE STEVENS, 36, CANNON STREET, E.C.

International Exhibition, 1862.

CLASS IX.—PRIZE MEDAL for AGRICULTURAL PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND MACHINERY.
CLASS VIII.—PRIZE MEDAL for HORIZONTAL HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES.

For "Good arrangement, good workmanship, and practical success."

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO.,
ENGINEERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF PORTABLE AND FIXED STEAM ENGINES, MACHINERY FOR PUMPING, HOISTING, GRINDING, SAWING, and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES, &c., adapted for any part of the world.

STAMP END WORKS, LINCOLN; and 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

Descriptive, illustrated, and priced catalogues free per post.

Prize Medal, International Exhibition, 1862.

AVELING AND PORTER'S PATENT TRACTION
ENGINES AND LOCOMOTIVES FOR MINERAL RAILWAYS.

For prices, illustrated description, and testimonials, apply to AVELING and PORTER, engineers, Rochester, Kent.

International Exhibition, 1862—Three Prize Medals for Mechanical Rubber.

NORTH BRITISH RUBBER COMPANY (LIMITED),
WAREHOUSE, 56, CANNON STREET WEST, LONDON, E.C.

MANUFACTURERS OF VULCANISED INDIA-RUBBER for MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, RAILWAY, and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

PARMELEE'S PATENT INDIA-RUBBER MACHINE BELTING, now in use in most of the principal factories in Great Britain, and which was employed by H.M. Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1862 upon all their engines in the Western Annex, besides driving over fifty other machines belonging to exhibitors.

Its superiority over all other belting consists in its perfectly even surface, combined with sufficient elasticity to enable it to "hug" the pulley, preventing slipping, and thus effecting a great saving of power.

It will not stretch in damp or wet places, and, unlike leather, is not affected by exposure to the weather, thus rendering it invaluable for paper works, saw mills, threshing machines, &c. It can be made of any size or strength for main driving bands, and at one-third the cost of leather. All belting is stamped with the company's name, and is warranted.

INDIA-RUBBER DELIVERY and SUCTION HOSE does not require drying after use, never rots, always flexible, no loss of power by leakage, and can be made of any size and to stand any pressure. The only hose which is strong enough to be used on steam fire-engines.

VALVES for MARINE and LAND ENGINES, up to 6 ft. in diameter.

WASHERS and SHEET RUBBER for STEAM, WATER, GAS, and AIR JOINTS, BUFFERS, BEARING SPRINGS, and DRAW SPRINGS for RAILWAYS.

DECKLE STRAPS for PAPER MAKERS, insuring a perfect edge, and wasting no pulp. BREAST APRONS for PAPER MACHINES.

TUBING for CONVEYING ACIDS and OTHER LIQUIDS, GAS, &c.

CORD-PISTON PACKING—INSERTION RUBBER GAS BAGS, for REPAIRING MAINS.

BILLIARD and BAGATELLE STRIPS, RINGS, &c.

VULCANISED INDIA-RUBBER MOULDED to ANY FORM. All the above are manufactured without the use of solvents, whereby the strength of the rubber is retained permanently.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.

Three medals awarded for "Practical Utility and Success, and Excellence of Quality." This company are the only manufacturers in Great Britain to whom medals were awarded for mechanical rubber.

To Silver and Gold Miners.

THE CONCENTRIC BELL AMALGAMATING AND
WASHING MACHINE.

WILLIAM REAY, JUN., has the honour to inform his friends and the mining public that he has recently patented, under the above name, a perfectly NEW DESCRIPTION of MACHINE for AMALGAMATING GOLD and SILVER ORES, and for SEPARATING the GLOBULES of QUICKSILVER and AMALGAM, which remain in the residues from other systems of amalgamation.

One of these small machines, of 4 ft. (outer bell) diameter, will easily amalgamate 6 to 8 tons of ore (in bulk) per day, with less than 1 horse power; and, if placed below a circular battery of stamps of six heads, could be worked by the same spindle, and amalgamate all the pulverised ore thence proceeding.

The gold is first forced through a column of 6 in. of mercury; then, if not absorbed, it is gently rubbed by the floating balls, and, thus cleaned, passes through three columns of mercury of 2 inches each, before it can escape from the apparatus, in which upwards of 16,000 square feet of cleaned mercury are displayed per minute, over and through which the 6 to 7 lbs. of ore per minute have to pass.

Parties desirous of availing themselves of this machine will meet with prompt attention by addressing their letters to Wm. Reay, Esq., Thornton Hill, Rothbury, Northumberland; or to him, care of W. S. Holt, Esq., Marine Brewery, Ratcliff-cross, London, E.—April 27, 1863.

IMPORTANT TO MINING COMPANIES.

SMYTH AND WASLEY'S MACHINERY FOR SPALLING
AND SEPARATING THE ORE FROM THE STONE, &c.

A NEW AND USEFUL MACHINE, termed a PREPARATOR, has recently been patented by Messrs. SMYTH and WASLEY, having for its objects the SPALLING and SEPARATING the ORE from the STONE, and FORMING it into PROPER SIZES for PICKING, JIGGING, CRUSHING, &c., according to the nature and quality of the stuff.

The construction is simple, the bed on which the stuff is broken being made of cast-iron plates, about 14 in. deep, 2 in. wide on the top, and narrowing downwards, with wrought-iron steels edge bars on the top, the plates and bars being from 1½ in. to 2 in. apart, and can be regulated to any size, as may be required, through which plates the stuff passes as it is broken with the hammers upon perforated plates, which form it into different sizes, from 1½ in. cube downwards, which plates can also be regulated as may be required. The machine can be erected in connection with other machinery for about £16 per hammer, as driving power. Two, three, four, or any number of hammers may be had as required. Four of from 4 to 5 cwt. each will break about 1000 tons per month.

This invention well deserves public notice, as it will decidedly effect an economy of 70 per cent. over manual labour, together with a great advantage in the dispatch of work, performing it far better than any other mode yet introduced, and several practical gentlemen, who have seen it at work at the Cood Mawr Pool Mines, fully corroborate the above statement.

The charge for patent right will be on the most advantageous terms.

The largest mine in the kingdom may exercise its full use at 5s. per month, and the charge to be reduced proportionately according to the magnitude of the works, or the patent may be sold off to each mine district or county, as might be agreed on.

For future particulars, apply to Messrs. SMYTH and WASLEY, Cood Mawr Pool Mines, Llanrwst, North Wales; or to G. I. SOREY, Esq., 25a, Bucklersbury, E.C., London.

CREASE'S PATENT EXCAVATING MACHINERY,
FOR SUPERSEDING THE SLOW AND EXPENSIVE USE OF MANUAL LABOUR IN SINKING SHAFTS, DRIVING LEVELS, TUNNELLING, &c., is guaranteed to drive through any rock of average hardness at a minimum rate of 1 fm. per diem, and to sink shafts at the rate of 2 fms. in three days.

Mr. CREASE will undertake contracts for sinking shafts, driving levels, &c., at an enormous reduction of time and great saving in cost.

Applications to be addressed (for the present) to the patentee, Mr. E. S. CREASE, Doigley, North Wales.

By providing the power of calculating the time and cost to explore a certain depth and extent of ground, speculation in mining will be assimilated to commercial pursuits, with this unmistakable advantage—that when the ground has been once carefully and judiciously selected, and operations properly and systematically carried out for its development, there would be far less chance of unsatisfactory results than are met with by merchants and manufacturers in the usual routine of their business. As this important invention must beneficially interest the landowners, mine proprietors, merchants, and miners, we opine it will meet with immediate adoption. Mining Journal.

THE MINING REVIEW, AND JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, TRADE AND MANUFACTURE, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

Wednesday, March 26, 1863. Subscription, £1 1s. annually. Price 6d. stamped.

RAILWAYS AND MINES.

Capitalists who seek safe and profitable investments, free from risk, should act only upon the soundest information. The market prices for the day are for the most part governed by the immediate supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without reference to the bona fide merits of the property. Railways depend upon the traffic, expenditure, and capital accounts, the probabilities of alliance or competition with neighbouring companies, the creation of new shares, the state of the money market as affecting the renewal of debentures, and other considerations founded on data to which those only can have access who give special attention to the subject. Mines afford a wider range for profit than any other public securities. The best are free from debt, have large reserves, and pay dividends bi-monthly varying from £15 to £25 per cent. per annum. Instances frequently occur of young mines rising in value 400 or 500 per cent. But this class of security, more than any other, should be purchased only upon the most reliable information. The undersigned devote special attention to railways and mines, afford every information to capitalists, and effect purchases and sales upon the best possible terms. Thirty years' experience in mining pursuits justifies us in offering our advice to the uninitiated in selecting mines for investment; we will, therefore, forward, upon receipt of Post-office order for £2, the names of six dividend and progressive companies

THE MINING SHARE LIST

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
1000	Alderley Edge (Cheshire) [L.]	10 0 0	..	..	7 18 6	0 10 0—May, 1863
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 6 8	..	..	13 0 0	0 2 6—May, 1863
1248	Boscawell (tin, copper), St. Just	6 15 0	..	..	0 5 0	0 5 0—June, 1863
240	Boscon (tin), St. Just	30 10 0	..	..	36 10 0	1 0 0—May, 1863
300	Botalford (tin, copper), St. Just	91 5 0	370	..	462 15 0	7 0 0—May, 1863
8000	Botolph (lead), Cardigan [L.]	2 7 6	..	..	0 9 0	0 2 0—April, 1863
916	Cargill (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 7 4	40	40 44	3 10 0	1 5 0—May, 1863
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15 0 0	..	..	373 10 0	2 0 0—Feb. 1863
3000	Chiverton (lead), Penryn	..	..	..	9 10 0	2 10 0—Sept. 1863
256	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	48 0 0	82	75 80	7 1/2 per cent.	Half-yrly.
12000	Crofton Mines (England)	25 0 0	..	..	7 12 0	0 4 0—July, 1863
4000	Ditto	100 0 0	..	..	0 10 0	0 10 0—Jan. 1863
1065	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0	..	..	8 8 0	0 10 0—April, 1863
512	Creebrawas and Penkewill, St. Columb	..	..	..	251 10 0	4 0 0—Mar. 1863
867	Corn Erwin (lead), Cardigan [L.]	7 10 0	..	..	147 0 0	5 0 0—June, 1863
128	Cornwall (lead), Cardigan [L.]	60 0 0	..	..	717 10 0	9 0 0—June, 1863
280	Derwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0	..	..	0 15 0	0 1 6—May, 1863
1024	Devon G. Con. (cop.), Tavist. (S.E.)	1 0 0	550	535 545	0 15 0	0 1 6—May, 1863
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	128 17 6	..	..	0 15 0	0 1 6—May, 1863
12000	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0	3 1/2	1 1/2	0 15 0	0 1 6—May, 1863
4000	Drynane (copper), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	..	..	0 17 6	0 2 6—May, 1863
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0	91	85 87 1/2	0 10 0	0 2 6—May, 1863
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	27 1/2	27 1/2	0 15 0	0 1 6—April, 1863
800	East Darren (lead), Cardigan [L.]	32 0 0	..	..	0 15 0	0 1 6—May, 1863
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 0 0	..	..	0 15 0	0 1 6—April, 1863
2800	Foxdale (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0	..	..	0 15 0	0 1 6—July, 1863
4000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3 18 6	..	..	0 15 0	0 1 6—May, 1863
1788	Great Wheel Fortune (tin), Breage	18 0 0	37 1/2	36 1/2	0 15 0	0 1 6—May, 1863
9008	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	7	..	0 15 0	0 1 6—Mar. 1863
10240	Gunn's Lake (Clitters' Adit)	0 2 0	..	..	0 15 0	0 1 6—Mar. 1863
1000	Herodfoot (lead), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	46	44 46	0 15 0	0 1 6—June, 1863
1000	Hibernian Mines (England)	1 2 6	..	..	0 15 0	0 1 6—May, 1863
4000	Lisburne (lead), Cardigan [L.]	18 10 0	..	..	0 15 0	0 1 6—Mar. 1863
9000	Marine Valley (copper), Cardigan	4 10 6	6 1/2	6 1/2	0 15 0	0 1 6—April, 1863
1800	Miner's Mining Co. [L.] (id.), Wrexham	25 0 0	..	..	0 15 0	0 1 6—May, 1863
30000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	10 1/2	..	0 15 0	0 1 6—Jan. 1863
640	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0	..	..	0 15 0	0 1 6—Aug. 1863
40000	Myndy (iron ore) [L.] (S.E.)	2 10 0	..	..	0 15 0	0 1 6—Mar. 1863
250	Nanty Mines (lead), Montgomery	20 0 0	..	..	0 15 0	0 1 6—Mar. 1863
9256	North Trekerby (copper), St. Agnes	1 9 0	..	3 1/2 3 1/2	0 15 0	0 1 6—June, 1863
4000	Orehead (lead), Flintshire	0 8 0	..	..	0 15 0	0 1 6—Mar. 1863
6400	Par Console (cop., St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	..	..	0 15 0	0 1 6—May, 1863
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0	..	..	0 15 0	0 1 6—Jan. 1863
1773	Poiborro (tin), St. Agnes	..	..	..	0 15 0	0 1 6—April, 1863
1133	Providence (tin), Uly Lelant [S.E.]	10 6 7	42	41 42	0 15 0	0 1 6—May, 1863
6000	Rosewall Hill and Ransom United	2 16 0	..	..	0 15 0	0 1 6—June, 1863
18	Rhosmor (lead)	50 0 0	..	..	0 15 0	0 1 6—Quarterly
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	1 5 0	410	405 415	0 15 0	0 1 6—April, 1863
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall	8 0 0	60	51 53	0 15 0	0 1 6—May, 1863
5000	South Trowth (lead), Christow	1 0 0	..	3 1/2	0 15 0	0 1 6—Dec. 1863
496	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 0	80	..	0 15 0	0 1 6—May, 1863
1024	South Woodley (tin, copper), St. Austell	31 17 6	..	..	0 15 0	0 1 6—May, 1863
280	Spearhead Moor (tin, copper), St. Austell	31 17 6	..	..	0 15 0	0 1 6—June, 1863
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	8 0 0	..	..	0 15 0	0 1 6—May, 1863
4000	Tincroft (cop. tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	20 1/2	20 21	0 15 0	0 1 6—April, 1863
1000	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	11 10 0	..	..	0 15 0	0 1 6—Mar. 1863
4200	Vigra and Clogau (copper) [L.]	2 15 0	..	..	0 15 0	0 1 6—Oct. 1863
8000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	..	..	0 15 0	0 1 6—May, 1863
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	8 0 0	27	23 25	0 15 0	0 1 6—Oct. 1863
3000	West Chiverton (lead), Penryn	..	..	..	0 15 0	0 1 6—Jan. 1863
256	West Damson (copper), Gwennap	38 10 0	..	..	0 15 0	0 1 6—Jan. 1863
4000	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	..	..	0 15 0	0 1 6—May, 1863
1024	West Penryn (tin), Penryn	4 0 0	..	..	0 15 0	0 1 6—April, 1863
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]	47 10 0	245	..	0 15 0	0 1 6—Feb. 1863
512	Wheel Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	2 6 7	70	..	0 15 0	0 1 6—April, 1863
1000	Wheel Basset and Grylls (tin)	7 0 0	26	20 22	0 15 0	0 1 6—April, 1863
2900	Wh. Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwennap	30 0 0	22	21 23	0 15 0	0 1 6—June, 1863
1024	Wh. Grylls (tin), Penryn	2 4 0	31	29 31	0 15 0	0 1 6—Mar. 1863
4800	Wh. Ludcott and Wrey (lead), St. Ives	2 10 0	..	..	0 15 0	0 1 6—April, 1863
896	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uly Lel. [S.E.]	9 17 6	35	34 35	0 15 0	0 1 6—Mar. 1863
100	Wh. Mary (tin), Lelant	36 2 6	..	..	0 15 0	0 1 6—Mar. 1863
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot [S.E.]	5 0 0	16	14 16	0 15 0	0 1 6—Mar. 1863
80	Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot [S.E.]	5 0 0	16	14 16	0 15 0	0 1 6—Mar. 1863
396	Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot [S.E.]	5 0 0	16	14 16	0 15 0	0 1 6—Mar. 1863
1040	Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot [S.E.]	5 0 0	16	14 16	0 15 0	0 1 6—Mar. 1863
4000	Wicklow (copper) [L.]	5 0 0	..	..	0 15 0	0 1 6—May, 1863

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
300	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead), Cardigan	33 0 0	..	..	9 0 0	4 0 0—April, 1861
286	Condurow (cop., tin), Camborne	35 0 0	..	..	85 0 0	2 0 0—June, 1857
2480	Corn's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17 0 0	27	26 27	1 7 0	0 7 0—May, 1862
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	5 18 6	..	..	0 10 0	0 2 6—Feb. 1859
672	Ding Don (tin), Gwul	40 15 6	..	..	16 7 6	1 10 0—Mar. 1857
940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tavistock	4 15 0	..	..	41 7 6	0 2 6—June, 1860
4000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.]	0 14 6	8	..	19 10 0	0 2 6—Dec. 1863
6000	Killy Bray (lead, copper), Callington	4 15 0	..	..	27 6 0	0 2 6—Dec. 1863
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0	..	..	1091 0 0	0 5 0—May, 1860
6000	New Birch Tor and Vitrifer Cons. (tin)	1 6 6	..	..	0 2 6	0 1 0—Sept. 1861
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	50 0 0	..	..	26 0 0	0 1 0—Sept. 1858
400	Phoenix (copper and tin)	..	..	..	0 2 0	0 2 0—Oct. 1862
4026	Rosewarne Consols (copper)	3 12 6	..	..	0 2 0	0 2 0—Oct. 1862
4000	Tamar Con. (sil.-id.), Beeralston [S.E.]	4 10 0	..	..	0 2 0	0 2 0—Jan. 1861
572	Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives	12 10 0	..	..	7 0 0	0 10 0—Sept. 1860
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	12 13 0	13	11 13	8 0 0	0 1 0—Jan. 1861
60	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkhill	0 14 6	..	..	0 10 0	0 2 0—June, 1861
256	Wheel Buller (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	5 0 0	62 1/2	60 62 1/2	0 22 0	0 2 0—Feb. 1861
1024	Wheel Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0	..	..	2400 10 0	0 5 0—Feb. 1861
1024	Wheel Hearle (tin), St. Just	10 18 6	..	..	0 5 0	0 5 0—May, 1862
512	Wheel Jane (silver-lead), Kew	3 10 0	..	..	13 10 0	0 1 0—Mar. 1862
1024	Wheel Kitty (tin), Uly Lelant [S.E.]	2 0 0	..	..	8 10 0	0 10 0—April, 1862
4296	Wheel Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	5 4 0	..	..	0 18 6	0 2 0—July, 1860

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	..	..	305 0 0	5 0 0—Feb. 1863
4000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	..	..	2 2 0	0 14 0—Oct. 1862
19000	Cobre Copar Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	23	27 1/2 29 1/2	98 12 0	1 0 0—Jan. 1862
10000	Copio Mining Company, Chile [S.E.]	16 0 0	..	..	6 18 0	0 10 0—Nov. 1862
18000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	..	..	7 1/2 per cent.	Yearly.
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0	..	..	1 7 6	0 3 6—Feb. 1862
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] (S.E.)	2 0 0	..	..	0 8 4	0 3 4—Mar. 1863
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	130 0 0	22	20 22	19 5 0	0 1 0—June, 1862
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	0 10 0	0 1 0—June, 1862
15000	Linares (id.), Potosi, Bolivia [S.E.]	7 0 0	..	..	9 2 0	0 5 0—June, 1863
10000	Lustitana (cop. of Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	..	..	14 10 0	0 1 0—June, 1862
108815	Marquette and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	0 9 0	0 1 0—Jan. 1863
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	0 8 6	0 3 6—Jan. 1863
11000	St. John del Rey [L.] (Brazil) [S.E.]	15 0 0	56	56 56	28 6 0	0 3 0—June, 1863
43174	Unit. Mexican (sil.-id.), Mexico [S.E.]	25 0 0	..	..	3 9 0	0 7 6—May, 1863
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	0 2 0	0 4 0—May, 1863

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
10000	Altan and Quannagen (tin), [L.]	4 10 0	..	..	4 5 0	0 15 0—Nov. 1863
10000	St. Barrie Land, Min. Ac. N. Ze. [L.]	4 10 0	..	..	15 per cent.	May, 1859
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	0 0 0	4	..	1 0 0	1 0 0—June, 1855

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call
35000	Alamillos [L.]	0 10 0	..	..	..
30000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	1 1/2	..	..Sept. 1868
30000	Bear's Tin Streaming Company [L.]	0 15 0	..	..	..May, 1863
75000	Ben Accord, South Australia (copper) [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	..
15000	Cape Copper Mining Company [L.]	2 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	..Jan. 1863
25000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L.]	0 10 0	..	..	..Jan. 1862
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £ paid]	0 6 0	..	..	..Jan. 1862
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	1 2 6	..	..	..July, 1862
10000	Copio Smelting [L.]	10 0 0	..	..	..Fully paid.
100000	Don Pedro North Del Rey (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	..Aug. 1862
25000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	..	..Fully paid.
25000	East del Rey, Brazil [L.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	..	..Sept. 1861
20000	East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L.]	1 7 6	..	..	..Mar. 1862
20000	Elbe Colliery Company [L.]	1 0 0	1	..	..Fully paid.
80000	Ellerslie and Bowdrie, Jamaica	0 18 0	..	..	..July, 1859
80000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	..	..	..Fully paid.
40000	Fortuna (copper), West Australia [L.]	2 0 0	..	..	..Fully paid.
60000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	..June, 1862
24000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..Feb. 1862
40000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	3 0 0	..	..	..Fully paid.
10000	Karibitz Colliery Company [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..Fully paid.
80000	Laguneta (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..Fully paid.
100000	Montes Aures (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	..Fully paid.
2000	New Burra Burra (Australia)	5 0 0	..	..	..Aug. 1862
60000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	..Fully paid.
10000	New Grand Ducal (copper), near Freiberg	1 0 0	..	..	..Fully paid.
10000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	0 17 6	..	..	..Nov. 1858
40000	Kova Scotia (land and gold) [L.]	0 17 6	..	..	..Nov. 1858
15000	Pachoa Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L.] [S.E.]	0 15 0	..	..	..Nov. 1862
17000	Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L.]	3 10 0	..	..	..April, 1862
10000	San Roque, Spain	5 0 0	..	..	..Dec. 1862
60000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L.]	0 10 0	3/4	3/4	..Fully paid.
130000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L.]	0 15 0	..	..	..Mar. 1862
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L.]	3 0 0	..	..	..May, 1863
60000	St. John's United (copper, lead), Newfoundland [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..May, 1860
12000	Tepetit Colliery (copper), Mexico [L.]	3 0 0	3	..	..Fully paid.
40000	Tlalmanca (gold) [L.]	0 5 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	..June, 1863
10000	Vancouver (copper) [L.]	0 5 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	..
45000	Vitor Emanuel, Italy [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	..
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0 0	..	..	..Fully paid.
12800	Wharf Eilan, South Australia [L.]	5 0 0	..	..	..Oct. 1859
80000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	..Fully paid.
45000	Yadamasutana (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	..Fully paid.